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A SURVEY OF CZECHOSLOVAK AGRICULTURE

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SEPTEMBER 1962

Glossary

Czechoslovak	English
Jednotna Zemedelska Druzstva (JZD)	Unified Agricultural Cooperatives (collectives)
Strojni A Traktorove Stanice (STS)	Machine Tractor Stations
Koruna (Kc)	Crown (1 crown = $0.07)

Weights and Measures

Unit	U.S. equivalent
1 hectare (ha.)	2.471 acres
1 kilogram (kg.)	2.2046 pounds
1 metric quintal (qu.)	220.46 pounds
1 metric ton (m.t.)	2204.6 pounds
1 liter (l.)	1.0567 qt. liquid

Source of Statistics

Unless otherwise noted, all statistics appearing in this report are from official Czechoslovak sources. In certain instances, the validity of these statistics is questionable. They tend, in general, to be overstated. However, because the exact extent of exaggeration is unknown and varies from commodity to commodity, it was felt that the best approach would be to utilize official sources. In this manner, a relationship over time could be visualized although, as previously mentioned, on an overstated level.

Year Notations

A crop or fiscal year is denoted by a slash, for example, 1960/61. An average is written with a dash: 1959-61, or 1959/60 - 1961/62.

SUMMARY

Before World War II, Czechoslovak agriculture was predominantly privately owned. Since 1948, the socialization of agriculture has been the main objective of the Communist government. Presently, approximately 80 percent of the agricultural land is socialized, either in collectives or state farms.

Agricultural production accounts for a little over 10 percent of the Czechoslovak national income today compared to about 23 percent for prewar. Historically, Czechoslovakia has been an industiral country, producing and exporting industrial goods in exchange for raw materials for industry and foodstuffs. Prior to the war, about 90 percent of Czechoslovak foreign trade was with the present free world countries whereas today approximately 70 percent is with the Sino-Soviet bloc.

Prewar Czechoslovakia was generally self-sufficient in the production of foodstuffs. At present Czechoslovakia is importing bread and feed grains, animal products, and cotton. Sugar, hops, and malt continue to be the principal agricultural exports. Since World War II, the quantity of agricultural imports has risen considerably, while agricultural exports are currently at about the prewar level.

Food consumption returned to the prewar level in 1953 due primarily to increased imports and a smaller postwar population. The quality of the diet has also improved slightly but the bulk of the caloric intake is still composed of grain and potatoes.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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Figure 1.

A SURVEY OF CZECHOSLOVAK AGRICULTURE

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INTRODUCTION

Czechoslovakia is a landlocked country in central Europe, bordered by Austria, Germany, Poland, Hungary, and the Soviet Union. Its 49,400 square miles, an area slightly larger than New York State, has a diverse topography including lowlands, mountains, and plateaus. There are 10 administrative divisions (krajs) which have replaced the two historical divisions of Bohemia-Moravia (Czech lands) and Slovakia (fig. 1).

The country won its independence after World War I and existed until shortly before World War II when it was divided between Germany, Poland, and Hungary. Following its liberation by the United States and Soviet armies in 1945, a coalition government was formed with the Czechoslovak Communist Party as the major political force. In 1948, the Communists effected a coup d'etat, securing the control of the country and placing it within the Soviet Union's sphere of influence. A new constitution was adopted on June 11, 1960, which declared that Czechoslovakia had reached the socialist stage in its development toward a Communist regime and the official name was changed from the Czechoslovak Republic to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

PHYSICAL FACTORS

Topography

The many mountains interspersed with plateaus and lowlands provide Czechoslovakia with the most diverse topographic area in Eastern Europe. The influence of this topography on the soil, rain, and temperature is a major reason for the highly diversified agriculture in the country.

The major land forms are the Bohemian Plateau of western Czechoslovakia, the Moravia River valley lowlands in the central portion of the country, and the mountainous region of eastern Czechoslovakia. Approximately 21 percent of the total area is above 2,000 feet elevation. Mountains are also found along the German, Austrian, and Polish boundaries as well as internally between Bohemia and Moravia.

Soils

Although diversified, the soils of Czechoslovakia are generally favorable for the cultivation of a wide variety of crops. The most predominant soil type is a medium sandy loam but because of the diverse topography in the

country the range of soil types extends from mountainous stony soils to the peat soils and salines of the lowlands. Podzolic and brown forest are the most common of the soil groups although smaller areas of chernozems, alluvial, and humus-carbonate are not infrequent.

Climate

The climate of Czechoslovakia is a blend between the maritime climate of Western Europe and the continental climate found further to the east. The summers are generally warmer and the winters are usually colder that those of Western Europe although the temperature extremes are not as great as in the Soviet Union. Precipitation is generally sufficient throughout the country with the higher elevations receiving about 34 inches annually and the lower regions about 24 inches annually. Most of the rainfall occurs during the period of plant growth although dry spells are not infrequent. Summers are generally cool, mean July temperature seldom rising above 68° F., and winters are usually mild, mean daily temperature is about 28°. However, because of the diverse topography, Czechoslovakia has a wide range of rainfall and temperature norms, depending on the locality.

Population

Census results show the population of Czechoslovakia on March 1, 1961, was about 13,741,800 people, of which approximately 10 percent gained their livelihood in agriculture. The farm labor force in 1937 was about 50 percent of the total labor force of about 6.4 million and about 23 percent in 1961. The shortage of farm labor has been one of the major handicaps to recovery in agricultural production since the war.

LAND TENURE AND FARM STRUCTURE

Private ownership of agricultural land was predominant prior to World War II. Farming in Czechoslovakia was characterized by a few large estates and numerous small (average size about 13 acres) peasant farms.

Immediately following the war, about 7 million acres were expropriated, under the Land Reform Act of 1945, from German and Hungarian citizens of Czechoslovakia and from those Czechoslovak citizens who were accused of having collaborated with the Nazis. Although this land was to be divided among Czechoslovak farmers and farm workers, only about $3\frac{1}{2}$ million acres were actually distributed. The remaining land was owned by the Communist-controlled state, partly under the so-called "National Administration," and provided the base for future collectivization programs.

In 1947 and 1948, further land reform laws were passed, limiting the size of individual holdings and placing any undistributed land as well as the larger land holdings under "National Administration." The inefficient small farms created by the land reform acts, the large amount of agricultural land under state administration, and the popularity of cooperatives among the peasants apparently signified to the government that the time was ripe to start the next steps towards agricultural socialization. By 1949, the Communist regime was ready to begin active collectivization of Czechoslovak farms.

Approximately 7 percent of the total agricultural land was in the socialized sector by the end of 1949, primarily in state farms. Socialization of agriculture was continued until 1953 when a period of readjustment and consolidation of existing collectives was felt to be in the best interests of the state. This modified course was followed until 1957 when the drive for a socialized agriculture was renewed. By 1961, approximately 80 percent of the agricultural land was socialized, with about 11 million acres in collectives and 3 million acres in state farms (table 11, appendix).

State Farms

In prewar Czechoslovakia, state-owned farm properties consisted primarily of experimental lands that were often incorporated in the large state-owned forests. However, in 1945, the Communist-controlled government established state farms on approximately 74,000 acres of agricultural land. The expropriation of large estates and church-owned property added more land so that by 1949 there were about 250,000 acres classified as state farms. During these early transitional years from private farming to socialized agriculture, the state farms served mainly as plant and livestock breeding centers. They were also a relatively reliable source of agricultural products for the state, and the desired model for their ideal of a socialist farm. The number of state farms decreased from about 207 in 1952 to 166 in 1960, although the amount of agricultural land under their jurisdiction increased during this period by about 65 percent. By 1960, the average size of state farms in Czechoslovakia had increased to about 16,000 acres.

Today, the state farms serve as a primary source of quality seeds, as experimental farms, and as the designated models of socialized agriculture. The regime hopes that Czechoslovak farmers, collective and private, will become impressed by the advantages of socialized agriculture through the examples set by the state farms. For this reason, the Czech Government provides larger investment funds and more equipment to them than to the other types of farms in the country. In addition, cash subsidies have been given the state farms to make up for deficit operations.

Collectives

There are four types of collectives in Czechoslovakia, ranging from the cooperative form Type I to the Soviet "kolkhoz" model, Type IV. Type I consists of farmers who have jointly and voluntarily purchased one or more pieces of machinery. Neither land nor livestock is collectively owned. Type II is a more formal cooperative where the farmers jointly own some equipment and perform certain farm operations together. However, farm boundaries are distinctly marked, and although livestock may be quartered communally, ownership remains strictly on an individual basis. In Type III and Type IV collectives, the forms favored by the government, farm boundaries are abandoned, as all land, major equipment, buildings, and livestock are collectively owned. The collective member is allowed to maintain for his own use approximately $1\frac{1}{4}$ acres of land, some small hand tools, a dwelling, and a barn large enough to keep his privately owned cow, three goats, two pigs, five sheep, and an unlimited number of poultry and rabbits. All other means of production must be turned over to the collective when the farmer becomes a member. The main

difference between these two types is that individual farms are irrevocably absorbed in a Type IV, while in a Type III a member could theoretically withdraw from the collective, receiving an equivalent amount of land (though not necessarily the same land he turned in) and up to 80 percent of the value of the livestock and equipment he brought into the collective.

The first collectives, Unified Agricultural Cooperatives (JZD), were formed in 1949, approximately one year after the Communists came to power. The long-standing favorable opinion of the Czechoslovak peasant toward cooperative farming prompted the selection of the term cooperative rather than collective in the title. By 1953, 30 percent of the total agricultural land in Czechoslovakia was incorporated into collectives (table 11, appendix). Because of the unrest in neighboring Communist countries after Stalin's death and because of the need to solidify the state's control of the newly formed collectives, a moderate policy toward collectivization was followed until 1957. From 1957 to 1960, an additional 30 percent of the agricultural land was collectivized, placing a total of 60 percent of the agricultural land under Type III and IV collectives.

The largest number of collectives was reached at the end of 1959 when about 12,560 were in existence. Since that time, the government has stressed the unification of smaller collectives and by January 26, 1961, there were 9,796 collectives with an average size of 11,000 acres of agricultural land. It can be expected that further consolidation of collectives will occur, since current agricultural planners in Czechoslovakia cite between 15,000 to 20,000 acres as the optimum farm size.

After a year of experimentation on 70 collective farms, the Czechoslovak Government announced in February 1962 that a new system of fixed wage payments to collective farm members is to be introduced. Previously, collective farm members earned work units based on the type of work performed and the days worked. At the end of the year, each member was given his share of the collective's profits, if any, according to the number of work units he had accumulated. Payments to the members consisted of payments in kind as well as some cash renumeration. In recent years, this method was somewhat modified, and members were paid either monthly or quarterly, with the amount paid based on the anticipated earnings of the collective. In addition to fixed wages, as of April 1, 1962, social security benefits became available to collective farm members. Both of these changes are planned to increase the number of young people entering agriculture. However, associated with these changes is the government's desire to eliminate the private plots and to strengthen the party's control of existing collectives.

Other Socialized Farms

Farms operated by the military establishment and farms attached to industrial enterprises are also included in the socialized sector. They account for about 5 percent of the total agricultural land and are not considered important sources of agricultural products.

Private Sector

The two groups included in the private sector are the plots of collective farm members and the remaining privately owned and operated farms. The bulk of the private farms remaining in Czechoslovakia are located in the hilly regions of Slovakia. For the most part the Czech Government considers these farms marginal and unimportant. Lack of adequate communication and the historical resistance of the Slovak hill farmers to government regulations and interference has placed them, at least for the time being, beyond the collectivization drives of the central government. However, in the long run these farms are also to be socialized, according to statements of government officials.

Of greater importance and of more concern to the central government are the small household plots of the collective farm members. Accounting for only 5 percent of the total agricultural land, these plots, with some contribution of feed from the socialized sector, produce over 60 percent of the eggs and over 35 percent of the meat and milk of Czechoslovakia. Official complaints point out that nonfulfillment of annual plans by collectives is the result of too much time spent by members on their plots as compared to the time spent working for the collective. Elimination of these plots has been announced as the next objective by the central government although no specific time limit has been set. Past experience indicates a drop in egg, meat, and milk production if this is carried out too rapidly.

Machine Tractor Stations

Machine tractor stations (STS) were established in Czechoslovakia in 1949. All machinery, including that belonging to private machine cooperatives and that expropriated from private farmers, was merged into this new organization. The primary functions of the STS's at this time were: (1) to provide machine service for state farms, collectives, and private farmers and (2) to provide the economic control necessary for further collectivization. Since the STS's were paid in part through payments in kind, that is, farm products were substituted for monetary payments, the stations served as another means for the regime to insure delivery of farm commodities. The number of STS's rose rapidly until 1951 when there were 268 stations. This number changed little until 1961 although the number of machines under STS control diminished rapidly after 1959 (table 13, appendix).

Economic pressures were brought to bear on the independent farmers in the early years of collectivization through the discriminating allocation of machinery to the private farms. All work done by the STS's was contracted in advance, with priority for work given first to the state farms and collectives and second to the private farmers. In addition, varying service rates were established for the private farms according to farm size and the amount and kind of work performed. Preferential rates were also given to newly formed collectives, both to help them in their first year of operation and to entice additional private farmers to join existing collectives or to form new collectives.

In 1959, the Czech Government, having secured the degree of collectivization desired and having assured the state's control of the JZD's, followed the Soviet's example of 1958 and altered the functions of the STS's. The new program outlined for the STS provided that (1) each station would become the distributing point for the sale of machinery to JZD's, insuring that suitable machinery for the work and terrain of each JZD would be purchased and (2) machinery operated by the collectives would be properly serviced and maintained, insuring a longer usable period for the machinery than would be possible otherwise. The sale of STS machinery to collectives was decreed and began immediately. Currently about 40 percent of the total tractors (15 hp. equivalent) in Czechoslovakia belong to collectives.

In actual practice, the STS's have not been successful in their operations. When all equipment was concentrated in STS's, complaints of idle machinery due to the lack of rapid and adequate repairs or to inefficient distribution of spare parts appeared frequently in Czech newspapers and agricultural journals. Currently, the division of responsibility for the operation (by the collective) and for the repair (by the STS) of implements allows each organization to blame the other and fails to insure that equipment is operational when needed. In addition, the STS's are held responsible for the sale of new agricultural equipment to the JZD's. The collective, despite capital limitations or a lack of need, may find itself being forced to buy equipment from the organization that is supposed to supervise the economic and physical soundness of such a purchase. Thus, instead of a smoothly functioning agricultural equipment program, there are conflicts of interest, shirking of responsibility, unnecessary capital expenditure, and idle machinery.

MEANS OF PRODUCTION

Because of the many small independent farms in Czechoslovakia prior to World War II, capital expenditures for agriculture were below those of comparable western industrial countries of that time. However, the state of mechanization, use of fertilizer, and rate of farm construction were above that of other East European countries. Since the war, government capital expenditures for agriculture have mainly occurred in the socialist sector, forcing the private farmer to operate at an economic disadvantage. This economic discrimination, along with other forms of economic pressures, has enabled the Czech regime to socialize agriculture with relatively little resistance from the farmers but also without any gains in agricultural production.

Mechanization

There is only slight information available about the prewar numbers of agricultural machinery in Czechoslovakia. Since the Communist coup d'etat in 1948, official government statistics list only the number of the major agricultural machines that belong to the socialist sector and no information is available as to the condition of this equipment. The production of farm machinery especially designed for the large-scale operations of the state and collective farms has been stressed since 1954. Prior to that year, the bulk of Czech agricultural machinery was imported, mainly from the Soviet Union, causing some difficulties since these machines were generally unsuited for the soils and terrain of Czechoslovakia.

The number of tractors, in terms of 15 hp. equivalent, belonging to the socialized sector has increased nearly fourfold during the past 10 years, improving the ratio of arable land per tractor unit from 485 to 134 acres (table 14, appendix). In addition, the number of combines (grain, beet, and flax types) has increased approximately ninefold during this period. There has also been an increase in the number of threshers, binders, tractor plows, trucks, and other types of agricultural equipment. The manufacture and utilization of horse-drawn equipment has continued, although on a diminished scale.

Within the socialized sector, there has been in recent years a shift in ownership. The amount of agricultural equipment belonging to collectives has risen about 400 percent since 1959, mainly through purchases from the state tractor stations but also through purchases of new equipment. The number of machines belonging to state farms has also increased since 1959 but only by about 50 percent and mainly from the buying of new equipment.

Deliveries of agricultural machinery have been increased in recent years as manufacturing facilities have been developed (table 1). These greatly increased deliveries emphasize the accumulated shortage of machinery in Czechoslovakia. There were two principal reasons for this shortage: (1) the shift to large-scale farm operations requiring machinery, and (2) the insufficient domestic production and importation of farm machinery that was prevalent in Czechoslovakia until about 1956.

Table 1. -- Deliveries of agricultural machinery, Czechoslovakia 1954-60

Machine	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Tractor, wheeled	1,158	3,014	5,230	5,918	8,100	11,166	14,017
Tractor, crawler	2,080	2,296	1,616	2,420	1,381	1,469	1,488
Combines for:							
Grain	748	1,443	1,067	86	1,000	960	1,250
Beets	485	732	435	41	47	300	589
Potatoes	25	4	114	1/	2	53	792
Hops	1/	1/	1/	40	1/	81	61
Silage	1/	1/	620	2,033	1,607	2,736	4,359
Automatic threshers	412	912	755	1,234	2,992	3,165	3,501
Sowing machines, tractor-drawn	5,833	6,246	3,022	4,944	3,234	3,568	5,008

1/ None reported.

Use Of Fertilizers

Total consumption of chemical fertilizers in Czechoslovakia today in terms of pure nutrients has risen about 400 percent over the prewar average level (table 15, appendix). The largest gain occurred in nitrogen and potassium application. No data are available as to current manure use, although before the war manure accounted for approximately three-quarters of all plant nutrients used. In 1959/60, 86.0 pounds of commercial fertilizer in terms of pure

nutrients per acre of arable land were applied, compared to only 16.1 pounds prewar. As in the past, imports of commercial fertilizer are necessary to supplement the deficit production in Czechoslovakia. Production of nitrogen and phosphoric fertilizers, however, have increased considerably since the war (table 2).

Table 2. -- Production of nitrogen and phosphorus fertilizers in Czechoslovakia

Year	Nitrogen (N)		Phosphoric acid (P_2O_5)	
	Metric tons	Index	Metric tons	Index
1937	24,953	100	61,029	100
1948	29,389	118	54,282	89
1949	32,282	129	55,709	91
1950	34,543	138	60,993	100
1951	36,157	145	57,339	94
1952	34,918	140	61,390	101
1953	35,404	142	66,751	109
1954	38,780	155	80,835	132
1955	60,402	242	98,276	161
1956	64,495	258	107,116	176
1957	74,403	298	110,368	181
1958	108,077	433	117,414	192
1959	133,264	534	135,198	222
1960	139,881	561	146,964	241

Within Eastern Europe (including the Soviet Union) Czechoslovakia is second only to East Germany in commercial fertilizer usage. However, the increase in crop yields has been less than could be expected and suggests that a large proportion of the commercial fertilizer officially noted as being consumed in the socialist sector is instead being wasted through mismanagement and faulty application, or used illegally on private plots.

Large amounts of lime are also required on the generally acid soils of Czechoslovakia. No information is available as to the amount or quality of lime application although complaints of shortages and inefficient distribution are frequent in Czech agricultural periodicals.

Construction

Grandiose statements are frequently made in Czechoslovakia about the plans for agricultural construction. These plans include new types of housing for cattle and pigs, automated hen houses, and improved living quarters for farm workers and collective members. However, as is the case of most construction plans in Czechoslovakia, they are seldom fulfilled. A major problem is the shortage of skilled workers available for the building trades. In addition, shortages of building materials and equipment hinder the successful completion

of building programs. Allocation of existing materials and equipment by the government favors the urban and industrial areas, further decreasing farmers' incentives to invest private funds in permanent improvements such as building construction.

Although annual construction plans are not fulfilled, farm construction has improved in recent years. The formation of large farms presented economies of scale despite managerial difficulties and lack of farmer incentives. Livestock were collected into central units and equipment was stored and utilized from a central point, eliminating the need for many smaller buildings but requiring the construction of centrally located large buildings. Many of these new buildings have been built and many of the older building have been renovated for new uses. Rural construction, both farmsteads and barns, is believed to be better today than during the immediate postwar years although it is still far short of meeting the minimum requirements for a successful agricultural economy.

Electrification

Although electric power output in Czechoslovakia increased nearly 225 percent between 1948 and 1960, it still lags behind demand. Heavy loads at peak times have caused recurrent shortages.

Approximately 70 percent of the electric power produced is consumed by industry, with the remainder shared among the other sectors of the economy. At the end of 1960, approximately all of the 14,233 villages in Czechoslovakia were being supplied with electricity. However, the supply of electrically operated farm machinery is still very limited in Czechoslovakia although the use of milking machines and other types of electrically operated machinery has been increased in recent years.

Labor Force

The total number of workers employed in agriculture decreased about 35 percent from 1950 to 1961 (table 16, appendix). During this period, net agricultural production increased about 10 percent. This increase in production was accompanied by increased capital investments, although it is probable that some of the production increase was the result of increased labor efficiency.

Agricultural labor in 1950 accounted for approximately 38 percent of the total Czechoslovak labor force. This percentage has decreased during the last decade, and in 1961 agricultural labor accounted for only 23 percent of the labor force. This is the result of urban migration and the inability of the Czechoslovak government to provide sufficient incentives for young people to remain in agriculture.

In 1950, only 5.2 percent of the agricultural labor was employed in the socialist sector but by 1961 81.5 percent were employed either on state farms, in collectives, or in the machine tractor stations. The private farmers during this same period declined from 94.8 percent of the farm labor force to 18.5 percent. These private farmers remain primarily on marginal farms located in the hilly sections of Slovakia. The growth of collectives during this

period has accounted for the larger proportion of this shift. In 1950, only 0.1 percent of the agricultural workers were in collectives, but by 1961, this percentage had increased to 63.3 percent.

LAND UTILIZATION

Total land area in Czechoslovakia today is approximately the same as before World War II, but agricultural land has decreased by about 1 million acres (table 17, appendix).1/ Farm land accounted for 57 percent of the total area in 1961 and for 61 percent before the war (table 3).

Table 3. -- Land utilization as percentage of total land, Czechoslovakia

Use	Prewar (average 1934-38)	1961 (preliminary)
	Percent	Percent
Agricultural land	61	57
Arable land	44	40
Meadows	9	8
Pastures	7	6
Other	1	3
Nonagricultural land	39	43
Forests	31	34
Other	8	9

Total sown acreage has also decreased since the war although a slight upward movement occurred during the late 1950's (table 18, appendix). Compared to prewar, there has been a shift of land from grains, legumes, and potatoes to industrial crops, fodder, and edible root crops (table 4).

Grains and Potatoes

The area sown to bread grains (wheat and rye) has decreased 41 percent since before the war while the area planted to feed grains (barley, oats, and corn) has decreased only 10 percent. There has been a greater reduction in rye than in wheat acreage, reflecting the postwar shift in demand from rye to wheat breads. The trend of recent years suggests a continuing slow decline in wheat acreage but a leveling off in the area sown to rye.

Barley acreage has risen above the prewar average but plantings have remained about the same during the past several years. Oat acreage has declined to about two-thirds of its prewar area and it is expected to continue to decrease as horse numbers decline. The area planted to corn for grain is about double that of prewar although corn acreage remains unimportant relative to total feed grain acreage.

1/ Comparisons with prewar throughout this study are based on present boundaries.

Table 4. -- Acreage sown to principal crops as percentage of total sown acreage, Czechoslovakia

Crop	Prewar[1]	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961[2]
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Grains and legumes	62	54	53	52	49	48
Industrial crops	4	7	8	8	9	9
Potatoes	13	12	12	11	11	10
Fodder and edible root crops	19	25	26	27	29	31
Vegetables and other	2	2	1	2	2	2

1/ 1934-38 average.
2/ Preliminary.

The area planted to minor grains, millet, buckwheat, sorghum, and rice has decreased slightly during the past 10 years so that today approximately 10,000 acres are planted to these crops annually.

Potato acreage has decreased approximately 30 percent below the prewar average. Some of this land has been shifted to sugarbeet production and the remainder to fodder crops.

Fruits and Vegetables

The total area devoted to orchards has decreased only slightly since prewar. There has been a shift to apple trees from pear and plum trees, but in general, commercial fruit growing is of relatively little importance in the Czechoslovak agricultural economy. Vegetable acreage has remained approximately constant during the past 25 years although increased greenhouse vegetable growing has been noted recently.

Industrial Crops

The principal industrial crop is sugarbeets, followed by rapeseed, poppyseed and flax, which account for approximately 90 percent of the area planted to industrial crops. The remaining 75,000 acres are sown to hemp for fiber and seed, mustard and other oilseeds, tobacco, herbs, and medicinal plants.

Compared to prewar, the industrial crop area has about doubled, with the largest acreage gain in sugarbeets. Rapeseed, poppyseed, and flax acreages have also increased significantly although their combined acreage amounts to only one-third of the total industrial crop area.

Fodder Crops

The most significant change in sown acreage since before the war has occurred in fodder crop plantings. During this period the area planted to

fodder crops has increased almost 70 percent to approximately 3.7 million acres in 1961. This increase partly offsets the postwar decreases in fodder root crop and potato acreages and provides some of the animal feed needed to support the larger number of pigs and about the same number of cows and other cattle as before the war.

PRODUCTION

Agricultural production in Czechoslovakia in 1961/62 is estimated at about 13 percent below the prewar level but about 21 percent above the 1952-54 average (table 19, appendix). Crop production is about equal to prewar, with higher yields offsetting smaller sown acreages (table 20, appendix). Livestock product outturn, however, is still about 20 percent below prewar despite the growth in swine numbers and pork production. Beef, milk, and egg output are all below the prewar average.

Crop Production

Two trends are noted in bread grain production in Czechoslovakia since the war. A shift away from bread grains has resulted in a drop in combined wheat and rye production in 1961 to a level approximately 70 percent of prewar. In addition, rye production is currently about two-thirds of wheat production whereas before the war the output of these grains was about equal (table 21, appendix).

Feed grain production (barley, oats, and corn) has increased almost 40 percent above the prewar level. Increases in barley and corn production have offset lowered oat output. The decrease in horse numbers and the large increase in swine numbers are the major reasons for this shift in feed grain outturn.

Potato production, utilized for pig feed as well as for human consumption, has shown the largest decrease of any crop. The area planted to potatoes has been decreased, and as no increase in yields occurred, potato output in 1961 was about 60 percent of the prewar average.

The production of fodder root crops is about 25 percent below the prewar average while the production of fodder plants has increased approximately 50 percent during this period. The need for animal fodder has necessitated the shift from fodder roots to the faster growing fodder plants.

Sugarbeet production has shown the largest increase of all the industrial crops, due primarily to the large increase in sown area. A record production was achieved in 1960 when over 8 million tons of sugarbeets were harvested. Except for the poor harvests in 1956 and 1959, sugarbeet output in other years has been about 40 percent above the prewar average.

Other industrial crops such as rapeseed, flax, and poppyseed, are today produced at a higher level than before the war due, again, primarily to increases in acreage.

The socialized sector's share of grain, potato, and sugarbeet production has increased in recent years (fig. 2). While state farms have maintained approximately the same share of the total production of these crops since 1955, the growth in collectives has rapidly diminished the private sector's share. Except for potatoes, which are still grown to a large extent on the private plots of collective members, the contribution of the private sector to crop production in Czechoslovakia is relatively small (table 22, appendix). In 1960, 40 percent of all the corn for grain in Czechoslovakia was produced in the private sector. In addition, 16 percent of the oats and 15 percent of the barley were produced in the private agricultural sector, while only 11 percent of the bread grains were so produced (table 23, appendix). The need for animal feed, which cannot be purchased readily by the private sector, is thus met in part by the home production of feed grains and potatoes.

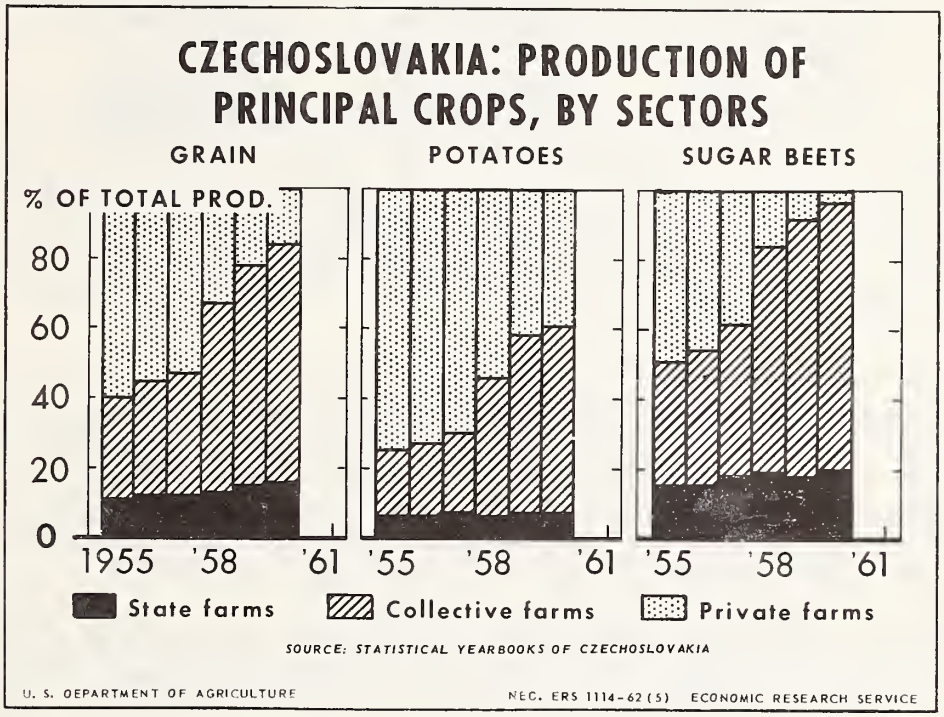

Figure 2.

Livestock Production

Despite the government's stress on the production of livestock products, Czechoslovakia continues to be handicapped by an inadequate output of meat, milk, and eggs relative to reported increases in demand (table 24, appendix). Not only have shortages of animal feeds limited the growth in animal numbers, but the disruption in the livestock sector caused by collectivization drives is also of major importance. When farmers were forced into collectives, they slaughtered any livestock exceeding the number the government allowed to remain on the private plot rather than turn them over to the newly formed collective. In addition, the collectivized farmers have neglected the collectively owned livestock in favor of their limited number of privately owned animals. Czechoslovak newspapers and agricultural journals frequently report on the excessive

mortality of animals on collective farms due to mismanagement. Also reported is the sale of piglets to private farmers in excess of the legally permitted number, and the higher productivity that is achieved by the privately owned livestock over the collectively owned animals.

Total meat production, however, is above the prewar average, with beef and veal production lower and pork production higher. Milk and egg production is still far below the prewar average, although hen numbers are higher and cow numbers are only 15 percent below the prewar average.

Livestock Numbers

Swine, cattle, sheep, and hen numbers are all above the prewar averages but there are fewer cows and poultry other than hens (table 25, appendix). Horse numbers have decreased about 50 percent since the prewar period, reflecting the increased availability of mechanized draft power.

Sheep numbers, though above prewar, have been declining since 1955. Cattle numbers reached a postwar peak in 1953, declined sharply in 1954, and remained relatively stable until 1960 when the upward movement resumed. Cow numbers, on the other hand, reached a postwar peak in 1953 but have since shown a slight downward trend. Swine and hen numbers have risen constantly since the war partially due to the government's attempts to increase its domestic meat supplies as rapidly as possible.

Although the private sector held only 27 percent of the cattle and 30 percent of the swine in 1960 (tables 26 and 27, appendix), 36 percent of the meat (beef, veal, and pork) was produced by this sector. Similarly, 67 percent of the eggs produced in 1960 were from the private sector which held only 53 percent of the poultry. However, on the basis of official data, milk yields per cow were about the same in both sectors: The private sector held 38 percent of the cows and produced 37 percent of the milk in 1960.

Conversely, with 82 percent of the agricultural land and 86 percent of the arable land, the socialized sector in 1960 accounted for only 64 percent of the meat, 63 percent of the milk, and 33 percent of the eggs produced in the country (fig. 3 and table 28, appendix).

PRODUCTIVITY

Increased productivity has occurred in certain sectors of the agricultural economy, mainly in the extensive crops, such as grains. For labor-intensive crops, however, such as sugarbeets and potatoes, and animal products, there has been no significant change in productivity since the early postwar years, and for most products productivity remains below the prewar averages.

Crops

All grains have higher yields per acre than before the war (table 30, appendix). Wheat yields have increased about 30 percent, from an average of 25.4 bushels per acre in 1934-38 to 32.9 bushels in 1957-61, and rye yields have similarly increased about 25 percent, from 25.5 to 31.6 bushels per acre.

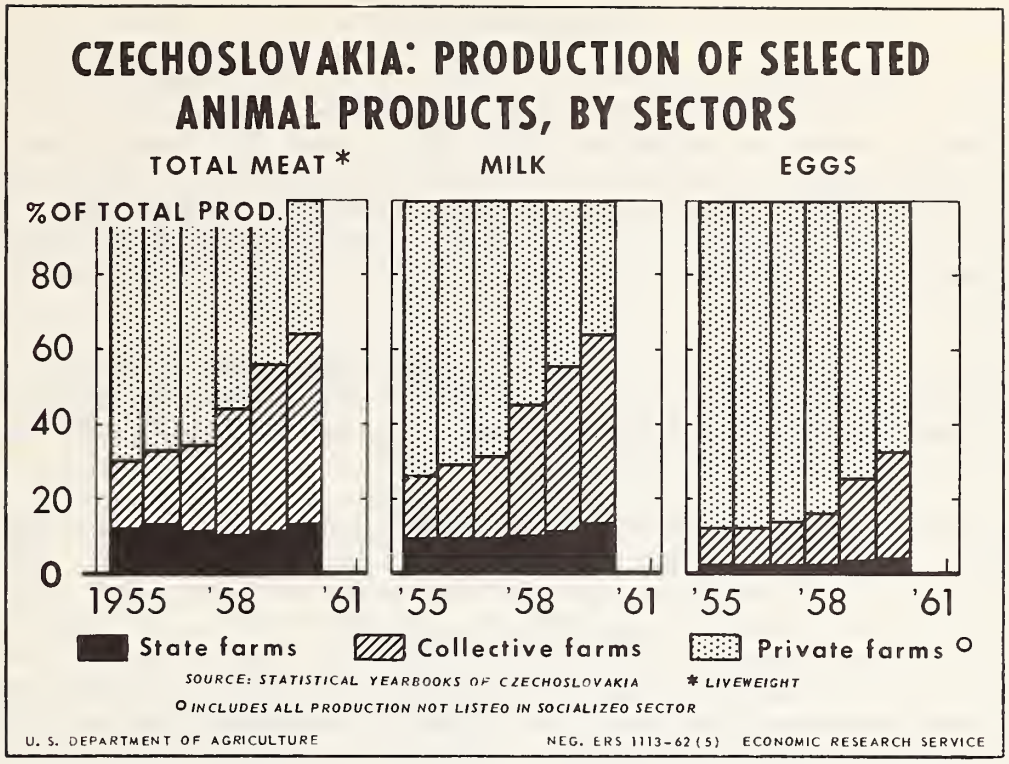

Figure 3.

Of the major feed grains, corn yields during this period have increased about 30 percent, barley yields about 25 percent, and oat yields about 13 percent.

These higher average yields per acre are due mainly to increased use of fertilizer, improved seed quality, and increased mechanization. However, offsetting these technological improvemems to some extent has been the poor managerial practices and lack of farmer incentive which result in seasonal work being delayed beyond the recommended time for optimum productivity. The combined effect of these factors has been a smaller increase in crop yields than could be expected from the amount of reported technological inputs.

Intensive crops especially have been adversely affected by mismanagement and lack of incentive despite improved technology. The yields of sugarbeets are still below the prewar average and have shown wide fluctuation during the postwar years. During only a few postwar years have the yields equaled or surpassed the 1934-38 average, while for the most part they have averaged about 25 percent below. Potato yields show a similar pattern, although they have been below the prewar average even more times than sugarbeets.

A similar situation exists in the crops of rapeseed, poppyseed, and hops. Rapeseed and poppyseed yields are still below the prewar average although hop yields have been higher for the past 2 years.

The yields of tobacco, a minor crop in Czechoslovakia, have been affected not only by socialization of agriculture but in recent years by a serious infection of blue mold. In the past 3 years, yields have dropped about 35 percent from a level already 30 percent below the prewar average.

Animal Products

Output of all animal products per animal unit with exception of pork remains below the prewar average (table 29, appendix). Live weights per animal of slaughtered cattle and calves in 1960 (latest year for which figures are available) were about 23 percent and 33 percent lower than in 1937. These lower slaughter weights mean that more animals must be slaughtered to obtain an equivalent prewar amount of carcass meat. The live weight of each slaughtered hog, however, in 1960 was about equal to prewar after being above prewar weight from 1954 to 1959.

Milk production per cow in 1960, although higher than in 1953, was still about 10 percent below the prewar milk yields. This lower productivity, together with smaller cow numbers, has resulted in substantially lower total milk production than in prewar years.

Milk yield per cow is highest on the state farms, usually above the country average, although the trend in recent years has been downward. It should be pointed out that these farms also serve as the model socialist farm and as such receive better quality and sufficient amounts of feed, the latest technology, and the best available personnel without regard to costs. Before 1957, the milk yield on collective farms was above that obtained in the private sector. However, since that time, the situation has been reversed, and the private sector has milk yields per cow equal to or slightly above the average for the country but below that of the state farms (table 5).

Table 5. -- Milk yield per cow, by sector, Czechoslovakia 1955-60

Year	State farms	Collectives	Private sector 1/
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1955	5,078	3,877	3,584
1956	5,080	4,179	3,714
1957	5,084	4,029	4,113
1958	5,026	3,829	3,995
1959	4,901	3,875	3,961
1960	4,976	3,991	4,290

1/ Includes both private farms and private plots of collective members. Computed on basis of official total milk production data and average annual cow numbers.

A similar situation exists with respect to egg production. Although hen numbers are above the prewar average, egg production per hen is only about 85 percent of prewar productivity, and hence total egg production is still below the prewar average. On the specialized state egg farms, egg production is well above the country's average but, again, these are model farms. About 70 percent of the eggs produced in Czechoslovakia come from the privately

owned flocks, where the hens are not fed special diets but for the most part subsist on table scraps and by scavenging.

AGRICULTURAL POLICIES

Czechoslovak agricultural policy, from the Communist coup-d'etat in 1948 to late in 1959, was based mainly on ideological considerations. The drive for complete socialization of agriculture, which was virtually accomplished in late 1959, apparently outweighed the need for increased agricultural production. Whereas before the war Czechoslovakia was almost self-sufficient in agriculture, since 1948 the country has continually increased its dependence on agricultural imports. Since 1959, the agricultural policy has been aimed to a greater degree at increasing farm output. Yet the most recent government announcements calling for the elimination of the private plots of collective members again raise the question as to the validity of earlier official statements stressing the need for increasing farm output. Agricultural output, especially of animal products, can be expected to drop if the private plots are eliminated too rapidly.

Prices and Marketing

Agricultural prices and marketing are largely determined by policy decisions of the communist regime. There are three main methods of marketing agricultural produce in Czechoslovakia. The most important of these is the compulsory delivery system to which every farmer in Czechoslovakia is subject. For industrial crops and some specialized crops, such as spices and red peppers, contract sales (to be explained below) are allowed. There are a few direct sales by producers to consumers on the free market, but these are subjected to rigid controls and account for only a small percentage of total sales.

Compulsory delivery quotas are established for state farms, collectives, and private farms according to planned production rather than on actual farm output. These quotas are based on type of soil, age of farmer, number of dependents, size of farm, and other factors. They favor the socialized sector as against the private plots or farms. Prices paid for compulsory deliveries are lower than those paid for contract sales and usually much lower than those obtained on the free market (table 31, appendix). For the sales above quotas higher prices are paid by the government.

Contract sales of certain crops to the government are made in lieu of compulsory delivery quotas. However, if a farmer, collective or private, fails to sign a contract at the beginning of the harvest year, the district council has the right to assign him a compulsory delivery quota. Contracts can now be signed directly between the producer and the purchaser and do not have to go through a state purchasing agent as was the case prior to 1958. Although contracts can be signed for all commodities, they have been used mainly for industrial and specialty crops.

During 1959, the two-price system, that is, a compulsory or contract delivery price and a higher price for sale after quotas or contracts had been met, was considered no longer necessary. Instead a new single price was established for all commodities sold to the state; this price was to become effective after the 1960 harvest.

Credit and Investment

Both short- and long-term credits are available to collective and private farms. State farms are financed mainly through state allocations and have received comparatively large amounts of investments, due to the government's attempt to make them models of socialized agriculture. State farms, on the whole, are not yet self-supporting, in spite of their favorable treatment by the government. The high costs of labor and other factors of production combined with the low prices they receive for their output necessitate continued state expenditures to meet accrued deficits.

Long-term state credits are available to collective farms. These credits bear an interest of 1.5 percent, although before 1953 such loans were repayable at a 3-percent interest rate. In addition, 5 percent of the total credit can be written off if the collective meets its production and delivery tasks, makes regular installment payments, and has sufficient feed and seed on hand. The terms for repayment vary from 5 to 40 years. Short-term credits are given for the purchase of seeds and fertilizer, payments of STS services, and for wage payments, but are repayable within a year.

Private farmers may also borrow money from the state after first securing permission from the local representatives of the central government. Long-term loans, of 3 to 4 years duration, carry an interest rate of 4 percent. Short-term loans of 1 year for the purchase of seeds, fertilizer, fattening animals, fodder, and so forth, bear an interest rate of 5 percent. The granting of credits to the private sector, which contradicts the long-range goal of collectivization, has never achieved a significant level, and in recent years has disappeared almost completely.

State investments in agriculture were very small before 1953. In 1947-48, the period of the first 2-year plan, agriculture received only 7.9 percent of the total state investment. During the next 5 years, 1949-53, this share remained low at 9.0 percent (table 32, appendix). However, with the "new course" adopted in 1953, investments in agriculture have increased at a more rapid rate. Nonstate investments are also available to collective farms from contributions of equipment, animals, or other capital brought into the collective by new members plus a portion of the annual income allocated for investment by the collective.

Total state investments in Czechoslovakia doubled in the period from 1953 to 1960, while state agricultural investments almost tripled, although they still remain at a relatively low level.

Approximately 11 percent of the total state investments in 1953 were allocated to agriculture and forestry. Of this, four-fifths was invested in the Czech provinces and the remainder in Slovakia. During the next 7 years the percentage of total state investments devoted to agriculture and forestry increased, and by 1960 it had reached almost 17 percent. Slovakia has received an increasing proportion of the state agricultural investments, accounting for almost 35 percent in 1960 (table 6).

Table 6. -- Index of state investments in Czechoslovakia, by regions, 1960

(1953 = 100)

Region	Total	Agriculture and forestry	Industry
Czechoslovakia, total..	202	302	213
Czech regions.....	200	247	222
Slovak regions.....	205	519	191

Taxation

Agricultural income taxes in Czechoslovakia serve not only as a source of revenue for the state but also as another means of control over agricultural production. There have been three major tax laws in Czechoslovakia corresponding to the development of collectivization in the country.

The general tax law of 1948 favored the newly formed collectives and was generally aimed at discouraging private farming. The more prosperous farmers (kulaks) paid heavy initial assessments, and if they did not fulfill their delivery or production quotas they were subject to an increase of as much as 100 percent in the basic tax for the current year. In contrast, collectives of the third and fourth types were not assessed nor were the sales from the members' private plots.

The tax law of 1952 was devised even more definitely to induce individual farmers to join collectives. This tax law required all farmers to be assessed except those on the smallest farms which accounted for about 10 percent of the total. Collectives were assessed 2 percent of their gross income but were allowed a 50-percent reduction during the first 2 years of operation. Kulaks were assessed up to 30 percent of their income. Following the "new course" in agriculture in 1953, the tax law was not strictly enforced. In 1957, however, a determined effort was made by the government to collect back taxes and other state obligations.

On July 8, 1959, a new agricultural tax was adopted which became effective January 1, 1960. This tax law was designed to stimulate agricultural production and promote financial awareness in the collectives. The tax is levied on the gross income of collectives and ranges from 1.5 to 7 percent depending on the area and principal crop grown. Corn-growing regions are assessed at 6 percent, potato regions at 3 percent, and sugarbeet areas at 7 percent, while the mountain areas are assessed at only 1.5 percent.

To stimulate farmers to reinvest in the collective farms, allocations of income to the investment fund (the so-called indivisible fund) are tax deductible. In addition, allocations over the recommended 12 percent of gross income result in a further reduction in the tax rate, which varies with the farm location. Also exempted from taxation are all grain and produce utilized for

feed, seed, or propagation. The production of the private plots of collective members is, however, entirely exempt from taxation.

The individual farmers were again subjected to a higher tax rate, which rose progressively with the income of the farmer. The government claimed that increases in procurement prices would more than offset any increase in taxation both to the individual as well as the collective farmer. Since this new tax became effective one year ahead of planned price increases, this claim was farfetched.

What effects the granting of social security and other benefits to collective members in 1962 will have on the agricultural tax structure is not clear at this time. However, it is known that in addition to contributions from the state, the collectives will contribute 1 percent of their gross income toward the program costs. Each collective member is also to contribute 3 percent of his gross income including that from his private plot.

FOOD SITUATION

Food supplies in terms of calories during the consumption year 1960/61 are estimated at approximately 3,000 calories per person per day (table 33, appendix). There appear to have been no significant changes in the past few years in the average daily caloric supply per person, which has remained at a level slightly above the prewar average of about 2,900 calories (table 34, appendix).

Nor has the structure of the diet altered appreciably since before the war, except for a marked shift from potatoes to grain. These foods together, however, still provide a little more than half of the caloric value of the food supply (table 7). A somewhat larger proportion of the calories now comes from meat, fish, and eggs than in prewar times, while the consumption of other animal products such as milk, butter, and cheese has decreased slightly. Shortages of most of these foods occurred at times in 1961, owing mainly to the inability of Czechoslovak farmers to fulfill planned delivery goals. Average per capita consumption of fruits and vegetables and sugar is higher than before the war.

Table 7. -- Calories from specified foods as a percentage of total caloric value of food supplies, Czechoslovakia, prewar and 1960/61

Food	Prewar	1960/61
	Percent	Percent
Grains and potatoes	52.9	52.1
Sugar	8.6	12.3
Meat	9.7	10.5
Milk, cheese, eggs, and fish	11.1	9.1
Fats and oils	14.2	12.1
Fruits and vegetables	3.5	3.9

Sporadic shortages of certain foodstuffs are expected to continue to occur as a result of failures to increase agricultural production. Shortages of animal feeds are expected to limit the output of animal products, although if acute shortages develop, distress slaughtering may increase meat supplies. A similar temporary increase in slaughter and the meat supply may also result if the government pursues its policy of eliminating the private plots of collectives too rapidly. Should this occur, however, a decrease in milk and egg production is also likely.

Rationing of selected foodstuffs is expected to continue in the immediate future through the use of queues, bread coupons, and limitations on hours of sale in retail stores. Rationing in Czechoslovakia is an attempt to distribute equally the limited supply of certain foods and should not be interpreted as meaning that the food supply is critical.

If no abrupt shifts in government policies are made, the short-term outlook is for a continuance of the existing food situation. Agriculture will probably not fulfill planned deliveries of animal products, primarily beef, milk, and possibly pork. Consequently, sporadic shortages of these foods will continue to occur, since expected supply is unlikely to keep up with demand.

FOREIGN TRADE

Before the war, about 90 percent of Czechoslovakia's total foreign trade was with the present free world countries whereas today approximately 70 percent is with the Sino-Soviet bloc. A variety of agricultural products is imported: wheat, rice, meat, poultry and eggs, butter, fruit, vegetables, animal feeds, cotton, and wool. The principal agricultural exports are hops, malt, and sugar (table 35, appendix).

Total trade has almost doubled during the last 7 years. However, the proportion of trade with the free world has declined slightly in recent years. Total trade with the United States is insignificant (table 36, appendix).

Agricultural imports increased about 30 percent in value from 1955 to 1960, although as a proportion of total imports, they decreased. A similar pattern is evident in agricultural exports (table 8).

Table 8. -- Value of agricultural imports and exports, Czechoslovakia, 1955 to 1960 1/

(In millions of current crowns)

Item	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Imports	2,198	2,104	2,327	2,262	2,755	2,869
Percent of total	29.0	24.6	23.4	23.1	23.9	22.0
Exports	522	742	681	775	808	733
Percent of total	6.1	7.4	7.0	7.1	6.5	5.3

1/ Includes breeding animals, other animals, and food products, including raw materials and semiprocessed goods.

In recent years, there has been increased emphasis on trade with underdeveloped countries, which account for about 10 percent of total trade. Czechoslovakia provides complete factory installations, industrial equipment, and technicians in exchange for agricultural products and raw materials either through barter arrangement or through extended credit at low interest rates.

Among the more important trading-partner countries are Cuba, Argentina, Brazil, and Ecuador in Latin America; Egypt, Ghana, Ethiopia, Morocco, and the Mali Republic in Africa; and India, Indonesia, Ceylon, Cambodia, and Burma in Asia.

OUTLOOK

Czechoslovakia's economic development, as in all Soviet-orientated countries, is outlined in detail in annual and multiyear plans. The first plan, 1947-48, contained the program for postwar recovery and was relatively successful. The next plan was designed for 5 years, 1949-53, and was the first plan carried out completely under Communist control. This plan was successful in meeting the overall industrial target although it did not meet expectations in all sectors. It was however, unsuccessful in agriculture. In 1954 and 1955, Czechoslovakia operated under annual plans. The second 5-year plan, inaugurated in 1956, was equally unsuccessful in agriculture. Currently, the third 5-year plan, 1961-65, is in force, serving as the guideline for annual production goals.

1962 Plans

The unsatisfactory results of agricultural production in 1961 and the consequent nonfulfillment of that year's plan led to an upward revision of government agricultural plans for 1962. This was rationalized by the government as the only step to be taken if the 1965 plans for agriculture are to be realized. Little mention was made of the 1961 slogan of obtaining the 1965 agricultural goals in 1964, which may indicate the abandonment of this unrealistic goal.

Crop Production 1962

Total grain production in 1962 is planned to increase 6 percent over 1961 to 6,145,000 metric tons. Potato production is to reach over 7.1 million metric tons, and sugarbeet production is planned at over 7.3 million metric tons. To obtain these production results, the yields per hectare of certain crops have been specified. These yields are not unrealistic for grains, but are on the high side for sugarbeets and potatoes (table 9).

Considerable attention has been given by the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee to the failure of farmers to sow all the area to grains as called for in the official plans. This is the major official reason, in addition to adverse weather conditions, for the unsuccessful 1961 grain harvest. It is likely that in 1962 areas again will not be sown as called for in the plans, due to lack of farmer-worker incentives, the lack of adequate machinery and spare parts, and the inability of present Czechoslovak farm managers to cope with the massive State and collective farm systems. In

addition, field work will not be performed at the optimum time for maximum yields, weed infestation is expected to be high as in past years, and high harvest losses are also expected due to poor work, poor timing of the harvest, and stealing. It is thus unlikely that the official 1962 goals for Czechoslovak crop production will be realized.

Table 9. -- Yields of selected crops, Czechoslovakia, average 1956-60, 1961, and planned 1962

(Quintals per hectare)

Crop	Average 1956-60	1961 (preliminary)	Planned 1962
Wheat	21.2	25.5	24.5
Rye	19.7	20.7	21.5
Barley	21.3	1/	23.5
Sugarbeets	271.8	267.6	310.3
Potatoes	120.9	109.5	135.0

1/ Not available.

Livestock Production 1962

Emphasis on increased livestock production continued in the plans for 1962. However, only limited data are available as to actual goals. The 1962 plan calls for over 1.1 million tons of cattle for slaughter, 4.06 billion liters of milk, and almost 2.8 billion eggs (table 10). Although these goals are not unrealistic, they seem unlikely of fulfillment considering actual production of the previous year.

Table 10. -- Production of selected livestock products, average 1956-60, and planned 1962

Commodity	Unit	Average 1956-60	Planned 1962
Cattle for slaughter	1,000 tons	896.4	1,103.7
Milk	Million liters	3,650.4	4,060.0
Eggs	Million	2,085.5	2,759
Milk per cow	Liters	1,756.4	1,950
Eggs per hen	Number	102.4	110

The inability of Czechoslovak agriculture to meet planned increases in livestock numbers in 1961 makes the attainment of 1962 livestock product goals even more unlikely. Moreover, shortages of animal feeds will limit any significant increase in livestock numbers as well as prevent any gains in animal productivity and fertility rates. The utmost that can be expected from Czechoslovak agriculture is that the same quantity of livestock products will be obtained in 1962 as in 1961.

1965 Agricultural Plan

In 1965, total agricultural production is to achieve a level of almost 23 percent over 1960. Livestock output is to increase 30 percent and crop production 38 percent over the 1948 outturns.

The number of cattle in 1965 is to be 4.8 million, of which 2.3 million will be cows, compared to 4.4 million cattle and 2.0 million cows in 1961. The number of pigs is planned to decrease to 5.68 million from 6.0 million in 1961 and sheep to decrease to 600,000 from 646,000 in 1961. During this period, milk production per cow is to increase to 5,335 pounds, the live weight of slaughtered cattle is to increase to 917 pounds per animal, and the annual number of eggs per hen to 126.

Increased crop production is to be obtained through increases in yields since the amount of arable land is to increase only slightly, from 12,708,000 to 12,850,000 acres. The yields per acre of the principal grains are to increase to 40.1 bushels for wheat, 39.8 bushels for rye, and to 49.3 bushels for barley. Sugarbeets are to yield 29,210 pounds per acre, while potatoes are to increase to 160 hundredweight per acre.

Agricultural inputs are slated for significant increases. By 1965 over 75,000 more tractors will be in agriculture than in 1960. Similarly, commercial fertilizer application in terms of pure nutrients is to be more than double the 1960 level. Additional amounts of herbicides and insecticides are programed, as well as improved and substantial amounts of rural construction.

Currently the Czechoslovak Government is striving for the fulfillment of the 1965 agricultural goals in 1964, but it is unlikely that this plan will be fulfilled in either year. Increases in the means of production will undoubtably result in some increased production. However, on the basis of past production achievements (an average rate of growth of about 2 percent per year from 1955 to 1960) actual total agricultural production in 1965 will probably approximate a level around 15 percent above 1960 results. The lack of an adequate domestic feed base will probably limit any substantial increase in livestock production during the next 5 years. A further handicap may occur should the current government policy calling for the elimination of the private plots be implemented at too rapid a rate.

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APPENDIX -- STATISTICAL TABLES

The following tables give statistics on agriculture in Czechoslovakia for a period before World War II through 1961. Subjects covered include agricultural land, labor, crop and livestock production, prices, and foreign trade. The figures are from official Czechoslovak sources, unless otherwise noted.

Table 11. -- Agricultural land, in Czechoslovakia, by sector, January 1, 1951-61

Year	Total agricultural land	Not farmed	Socialized					Private			Not accountable
			State			Collective	Total	Plots	Farms	Total	
			Farms	Other	Total						
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
1951	18,547	445	1,487	492	1,979	2,681	4,660	173	12,837	13,010	432
1952	18,468	502	1,549	442	1,991	3,113	5,104	198	12,278	12,476	386
1953	18,421	405	1,554	613	2,167	5,577	7,744	358	9,598	9,956	316
1954	17,828	521	1,675	490	2,165	4,794	6,959	304	9,733	10,037	311
1955	18,023	489	1,809	672	2,481	4,455	6,936	269	10,072	10,341	257
1956	18,320	413	1,984	635	2,619	4,539	7,158	289	10,228	10,517	232
1957	18,228	395	2,224	605	2,829	5,219	8,048	329	9,229	9,558	227
1958	18,127	348	2,328	800	3,128	8,011	11,139	569	6,071	6,640	-
1959	18,258	215	2,469	859	3,328	9,936	13,264	776	4,003	4,779	-
1960	18,192	195	2,634	890	3,524	10,979	14,503	867	2,627	3,494	-
1961	18,105	180	2,800	882	3,682	11,238	14,920	877	2,128	3,005	-
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1951	100	2	8	3	11	15	26	1	69	70	2
1952	100	2	8	3	11	17	28	1	67	68	2
1953	100	2	9	3	12	30	42	2	52	54	2
1954	100	3	9	3	12	27	39	2	54	56	2
1955	100	3	10	4	14	25	39	1	56	57	1
1956	100	2	11	3	14	25	39	2	56	58	1
1957	100	2	12	3	15	29	44	2	51	53	1
1958	100	2	13	4	17	44	61	3	34	37	0
1959	100	1	13	5	18	55	73	4	22	26	0
1960	100	1	15	5	20	60	80	5	14	19	0
1961	100	1	15	5	20	62	82	5	12	17	0

Table 12. -- Arable land in Czechoslovakia, by sector, January 1, 1951-61

Year	Total arable land	Not farmed	Socialized					Private			Not accountable
			State								
			Farms	Other	Total	Collective	Total	Plots	Farms	Total	
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
1951	12,592	64	1,043	158	1,201	1,972	3,173	124	9,115	9,239	116
1952	12,602	67	1,109	180	1,289	2,291	3,580	148	8,681	8,829	126
1953	12,595	12	1,100	245	1,345	4,156	5,501	272	6,724	6,996	86
1954	12,373	119	1,211	215	1,426	3,640	5,066	235	6,872	7,107	81
1955	12,590	153	1,352	279	1,631	3,403	5,034	213	7,109	7,322	81
1956	12,740	126	1,480	274	1,754	3,457	5,211	220	7,119	7,339	64
1957	12,649	116	1,631	264	1,895	3,961	5,856	252	6,341	6,593	84
1958	12,649	101	1,715	361	2,076	6,084	8,160	432	3,956	4,388	-
1959	12,733	49	1,843	351	2,194	7,485	9,679	571	2,434	3,005	-
1960	12,708	35	1,962	360	2,322	8,223	10,545	633	1,495	2,128	-
1961	12,679	27	2,080	381	2,461	8,409	10,870	638	1,144	1,782	-
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1951	100	1	8	1	9	16	25	1	72	73	1
1952	100	1	9	1	10	18	28	1	69	70	1
1953	100	0	9	2	11	33	44	2	53	55	1
1954	100	1	10	2	12	29	41	2	55	57	1
1955	100	1	11	2	13	27	40	2	56	58	1
1956	100	1	12	2	14	27	41	2	56	58	0
1957	100	1	13	2	15	31	46	2	50	52	1
1958	100	1	13	3	16	48	64	4	31	35	0
1959	100	0	14	3	17	59	76	5	19	24	0
1960	100	0	15	3	18	65	83	5	12	17	0
1961	100	0	16	3	19	67	86	5	9	14	0

Table 13. -- Number of workers and machines on machine tractor stations (STS) in Czechoslovakia, 1948, 1951-61

Year	Number of STS	Average number of workers	Tractors[1]		Binders	Threshers	Combines		
			Wheel	Caterpillar			Grain	Beet	Flax
1948	39	[2]	300		[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
1951	268	[2]	13,521		14,242	10,009	104	[2]	[2]
1952	268	[2]	16,538		21,087	17,188	276	[2]	[2]
1953	258	[2]	12,506	4,222	20,882	17,305	560	58	23
1954	256	[2]	11,866	7,158	19,493	16,601	885	64	74
1955	256	45,630	12,462	9,471	18,222	16,760	1,453	445	161
1956	256	52,122	13,066	11,945	15,925	15,010	2,540	932	224
1957	257	53,739	15,600	12,557	13,827	13,023	3,153	1,208	223
1958	258	53,769	17,361	14,706	15,094	12,497	3,130	1,246	224
1959	260	59,305	19,986	15,487	17,477	10,107	3,752	1,097	215
1960	257	53,215	10,327	11,753	5,909	2,786	3,740	424	205
1961	106	23,397	4,133	3,445	330	315	1,042	66	62

1/ 15 hp. equivalent.
2/ Not available.

Table 14. -- Main agricultural machines in the socialist sector of Czechoslovakia, January 1, 1930, 1950-61

Year	Tractors[1]			Combines			Binders	Threshers	
	Total	Wheel	Crawler	Grain	Beet	Flax		Total	Automatic
1930	[2]3,679	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
1950	[2]27,085	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
1951	[2]28,910	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
1952	25,979	[3]	[3]	392	[3]	[3]	29,938	25,809	778
1953	28,618	22,700	5,918	710	84	44	31,947	30,071	2,192
1954	32,213	22,513	9,700	1,113	88	104	31,439	32,543	2,139
1955	36,289	24,016	12,273	1,826	538	211	29,637	32,108	2,440
1956	40,804	24,770	16,034	3,344	1,253	335	27,107	29,726	3,302
1957	46,624	28,816	17,808	4,304	1,644	339	25,104	29,525	3,817
1958	52,650	32,312	20,338	4,260	1,645	334	26,805	32,622	4,677
1959	61,932	40,240	21,692	5,027	1,453	327	30,823	37,775	7,142
1960	74,279	49,998	24,281	5,675	678	319	32,302	36,732	8,838
1961	94,297	68,624	25,673	6,326	892	260	33,309	36,128	12,479

1/ 15 hp. equivalent.
2/ Total number in country, including private sector.
3/ Not available.

Table 15. -- Commercial fertilizer consumption, total and per acre of arable land, Czechoslovakia, average 1933/34-1937/38, annual 1948/49-1959/60

Year	Consumption				Per acre of arable land			
	Total	N	P_2O_5	K_2O	Total	N	P_2O_5	K_2O
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Avg. 1933/34-37/38...	111,296	28,876	53,167	29,253	16.1	4.2	7.7	4.2
1936/37.....	111,912	26,801	56,447	28,664	16.2	3.9	8.2	4.2
1948/49.....	152,856	40,622	65,600	46,634	23.4	6.2	10.0	7.1
1949/50.....	176,731	46,602	60,757	69,372	27.4	7.2	9.4	10.8
1950/51.....	232,853	63,416	76,017	93,420	36.7	10.0	12.0	14.7
1951/52.....	226,306	59,586	70,877	95,843	35.9	9.5	11.3	15.2
1952/53.....	251,141	55,061	73,314	122,766	39.9	8.7	11.6	19.5
1953/54.....	292,813	64,627	85,231	142,955	46.5	10.3	13.5	22.7
1954/55.....	359,057	85,892	98,362	174,803	58.0	13.9	15.9	28.3
1955/56.....	381,949	109,537	108,012	164,400	60.7	17.4	17.2	26.1
1956/57.....	435,259	103,110	127,052	205,097	68.3	16.2	19.9	32.2
1957/58.....	462,787	101,528	123,508	237,751	73.2	16.1	19.5	37.6
1958/59.....	566,677	142,487	144,963	279,227	89.6	22.5	22.9	44.2
1959/60.....	547,519	147,624	162,515	237,380	86.0	23.2	25.5	37.3

Table 16. -- Agricultural labor force, Czechoslovakia, January 1, prewar and 1950-61

Year	Total labor force[1]	Agriculture						
		Total	Socialized				Private	
			Total	State	Collective	STS	Total	Hired
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Prewar[2]	6,373	3,067	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
1950	5,577	2,138	89	77	1	11	2,049	[3]
1951	[2]5,590	1,922	212	120	64	28	1,710	[3]
1952	5,600	[1]1,850	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
1953	5,683	1,653	494	134	322	38	1,159	6
1954	5,854	1,715	546	155	348	43	1,169	3
1955	5,956	1,843	523	177	300	46	1,320	5
1956	6,047	1,893	575	194	327	54	1,318	3
1957	6,100	1,812	629	201	372	56	1,183	[3]
1958	6,105	1,744	928	193	683	52	816	1
1959	6,049	1,664	1,122	209	857	56	542	1
1960	6,059	1,503	1,164	206	910	48	339	0
1961	[2]6,069	1,386	1,130	223	878	29	256	0

	Total	Percent of country total	Percent of total agriculture					
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Prewar[2]	100	48.1	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
1950	100	38.3	4.2	3.6	0.1	0.5	95.8	[3]
1951	[2]100	34.4	11.0	6.2	3.3	1.5	89.0	[3]
1952	100	[1]33.0	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
1953	100	29.1	29.9	8.1	19.5	2.3	70.1	0.4
1954	100	29.3	31.8	9.0	20.3	2.5	68.2	0.2
1955	100	30.9	28.4	9.6	16.3	2.5	71.6	0.3
1956	100	31.3	30.4	10.2	17.3	2.9	69.6	0.2
1957	100	29.7	34.7	11.1	20.5	3.1	65.3	[3]
1958	100	28.6	53.2	11.0	39.2	3.0	46.8	0.1
1959	100	27.5	67.4	12.6	51.5	3.3	32.6	0.1
1960	100	24.8	77.4	13.7	60.5	3.2	22.6	0
1961	[2]100	22.8	81.5	16.1	63.3	2.1	18.5	0

[1] Annual average.
[2] USDA estimate.
[3] Not available.

Table 17. -- Land utilization, Czechoslovakia, average 1934-38, annual 1948-61

(1,000 acres)

Year	Total area	Agricultural land						Nonagricultural land			Uninvestigated land
		Total	Arable	Meadow	Pasture	Vineyards	Hopyards	Total	Forests	Ponds	
1934-38	31,582	19,165	13,843	2,777	2,212	49	30	12,172	9,882	114	245
1948	31,594	18,683	13,089	2,718	2,291	49	17	12,669	10,447	131	242
1949	31,594	18,651	12,894	2,849	2,303	47	17	12,755	10,272	121	188
1950	31,594	18,567	12,691	2,795	2,469	44	20	12,995	10,381	124	32
1951	31,594	18,547	12,592	2,772	2,404	47	22	12,980	10,423	121	67
1952	31,594	18,468	12,602	2,743	2,352	47	25	13,099	10,487	128	27
1953	31,594	18,421	12,595	2,713	2,291	44	25	13,158	10,499	126	15
1954	31,594	17,828	12,372	2,639	2,189	44	22	13,109	10,302	121	657
1955	31,594	18,023	12,590	2,701	2,081	47	22	13,371	10,652	128	200
1956	31,594	18,320	12,740	2,743	2,115	57	22	13,136	10,640	133	138
1957	31,594	18,229	12,649	2,715	2,147	54	20	13,217	10,697	126	148
1958	31,594	18,127	12,649	2,676	2,128	54	20	13,324	10,744	128	143
1959	31,594	18,258	12,733	2,738	2,058	59	20	13,336	10,729	128	-
1960	31,597	18,192	12,708	2,696	2,058	59	20	13,405	10,771	128	-
1961	31,597	18,105	12,679	2,666	2,029	59	22	13,492	10,803	128	-

Table 18. -- Sown area of principal crops, Czechoslovakia, average 1934-38, annual 1948-61

(1,000 acres)

Year	Wheat	Rye[1]	Barley	Oats[2]	Corn[3]	Edible legumes	Rape seed	Poppy seed	Flax	Sugar-beets	Potatoes	Fodder root crops	Fodder plants
1934-38	2,179	2,429	1,614	1,848	259	89	12	35	37	410	1,767	388	2,214
1948	2,147	1,824	1,446	1,675	351	54	12	49	67	455	1,362	388	2,649
1949	1,969	1,754	1,413	1,557	319	57	40	44	72	489	1,406	366	2,884
1950	1,866	1,547	1,517	1,549	319	54	54	32	72	556	1,631	306	2,624
1951	1,829	1,364	1,567	1,406	343	67	82	22	183	623	1,646	356	2,664
1952	1,893	1,394	1,542	1,337	343	79	71	35	153	591	1,653	329	2,664
1953	1,848	1,320	1,604	1,352	368	86	82	42	156	593	1,572	329	2,646
1954	1,759	1,297	1,554	1,250	363	84	67	40	128	551	1,557	316	2,787
1955	1,779	1,268	1,586	1,300	395	69	79	35	133	561	1,534	311	2,968
1956	1,784	1,273	1,651	1,332	452	59	82	35	133	571	1,557	304	2,933
1957	1,833	1,282	1,655	1,324	418	54	82	32	133	583	1,554	279	2,884
1958	1,824	1,231	1,653	1,253	445	47	96	25	138	608	1,500	257	3,074
1959	1,779	1,176	1,661	1,253	462	49	114	37	138	625	1,446	252	3,237
1960	1,611	1,065	1,747	1,245	482	59	96	54	131	610	1,406	232	3,487
1961	1,589	1,144	1,720	1,149	497	[4]	136	52	116	[4]	1,273	227	3,694

1/ Includes rye mixture.
2/ Includes oats and barley mixture.
3/ Grain only.
4/ Not available.

Table 19. -- Indexes of agricultural production, Czechoslovakia, prewar, 1948-51, and 1952-54 averages, and annual 1955/56 to 1961/62

Period	Prewar=100	1952-54=100
Prewar	100	138
1948-51	80	110
1952-54	72	100
1955/56	73	101
1956/57	82	113
1957/58	78	108
1958/59	85	118
1959/60	83	114
1960/61 (preliminary)	89	124
1961/62 (estimated)	87	121

USDA estimates.

Table 20. -- Production of principal grains, Czechoslovakia, average 1934-38, annual 1948-61

(1,000 bushels)

Year	Wheat	Rye[1/]	Barley	Oats[2/]	Corn[3/]
1934-38	55,593	62,084	50,936	83,500	8,858
1948	52,507	44,998	41,245	68,481	11,692
1949	57,173	51,809	46,986	73,166	9,448
1950	52,543	45,155	47,307	61,660	8,582
1951	54,234	39,959	52,498	64,003	11,889
1952	57,798	36,612	52,222	63,865	8,346
1953	57,173	37,557	57,274	59,869	16,928
1954	40,675	31,613	51,211	59,663	15,039
1955	54,123	38,108	59,295	67,103	15,393
1956	56,622	41,337	64,669	71,237	15,708
1957	56,034	37,321	62,556	61,936	17,519
1958	49,457	36,888	55,070	60,007	18,857
1959	60,590	38,069	67,379	64,003	19,802
1960	55,226	35,235	80,147	70,272	22,509
1961[4/]	60,039	37,754	72,844	65,725	20,708

1/ Including rye mixtures. 2/ Including oat and barley mixtures. 3/ For grain. 4/ Preliminary.

Table 21. -- Production of principal crops, Czechoslovakia, average 1934-38, annual 1948-61

(1,000 metric tons)

Year	Wheat	Rye[1]	Barley	Oats[2]	Corn[3]	Edible legumes	Rape seed	Poppy seed	Sugar-beets	Potatoes	Flax	Fodder root crops	Fodder plants
1934-38...	1,513	1,577	1,109	1,212	225	38	7	12	4,664	9,635	-	4,653	3,863
1948.....	1,429	1,143	898	994	297	33	4	13	4,295	6,067	54	3,820	3,363
1949.....	1,556	1,316	1,023	1,062	240	33	18	11	4,283	5,772	58	3,551	4,786
1950.....	1,430	1,147	1,030	895	218	24	20	7	6,296	8,156	35	3,462	3,247
1951.....	1,476	1,015	1,143	929	302	33	42	6	5,203	7,356	93	3,434	4,434
1952.....	1,573	930	1,137	927	212	24	30	7	4,760	7,924	73	3,212	3,597
1953.....	1,556	954	1,247	869	430	37	26	9	5,588	9,702	97	3,952	4,007
1954.....	1,107	803	1,115	866	382	33	21	9	5,603	8,314	109	3,631	4,207
1955.....	1,473	968	1,291	974	391	34	43	8	6,152	7,905	141	4,210	5,693
1956.....	1,541	1,050	1,408	1,034	399	29	48	8	4,585	9,635	143	3,043	5,257
1957.....	1,525	948	1,362	899	445	18	39	6	6,775	8,756	100	3,572	4,759
1958.....	1,346	937	1,199	871	479	18	48	5	6,946	6,589	129	3,204	5,712
1959.....	1,649	967	1,467	929	503	20	73	8	4,946	6,334	123	2,641	5,559
1960.....	1,503	895	1,745	1,020	572	25	55	15	8,368	5,093	134	3,585	5,806
1961[4].....	1,634	959	1,586	954	526	[5]	83	[5]	6,787	5,640	[5]	[5]	[5]

1/ Including rye mixtures.
2/ Including oats and barley mixtures.
3/ For grain.
4/ Preliminary.
5/ Not available.

Table 22. -- Production of principal crops, in Czechoslovakia, by sector, 1955-60

(1,000 metric tons)

Year and sector	Wheat	Rye	Bread grains 1/	Barley	Oats	Corn	Feed grains 2/	Total grains	Edible legumes	Potatoes	Sugar-beets	Rape seed	Poppy seed	Flax
1955:														
State	179	89	268	183	102	20	305	573	8	478	909	12	0.5	24
Collective	471	245	716	413	234	104	751	1,467	12	1,483	2,222	18	1.6	34
Private	823	634	1,457	695	638	267	1,600	3,057	14	5,944	3,021	13	5.4	83
1956:														
State	193	100	293	191	115	31	337	630	9	600	708	14	0.5	26
Collective	543	318	861	492	307	106	905	1,766	12	2,191	1,775	23	1.8	47
Private	805	632	1,437	725	612	262	1,599	3,036	8	6,844	2,102	11	5.3	70
1957:														
State	206	107	313	188	101	23	312	625	4	585	1,221	11	0.2	21
Collective	557	301	858	520	295	126	941	1,799	9	2,243	3,014	21	1.7	39
Private	762	540	1,302	654	503	296	1,453	2,755	5	5,928	2,540	7	3.9	40
1958:														
State	199	121	320	182	115	35	332	652	4	412	1,296	13	0.3	23
Collective	760	541	1,301	646	466	189	1,301	2,602	11	2,619	4,511	31	3.0	79
Private	387	275	662	371	290	255	916	1,578	3	3,558	1,139	4	1.5	27
1959:														
State	259	140	399	239	128	34	401	800	4	431	888	17	0.4	21
Collective	1,093	652	1,745	914	583	230	1,727	3,472	14	3,200	3,661	54	6.7	88
Private	297	175	472	314	218	239	771	1,243	2	2,703	397	2	1.2	14
1960:														
State	263	141	404	305	162	49	516	920	5	374	1,671	14	1.0	23
Collective	1,061	666	1,727	1,192	695	294	2,181	3,908	18	2,761	6,475	41	13.0	106
Private	179	88	267	248	163	229	640	907	2	1,958	222	0	1.0	5

1/ Wheat and rye.
2/ Barley, oats, and corn.

Table 23. -- Percentage of principal crops produced in each sector, Czechoslovakia, 1955-60

Year and sector	Wheat	Rye	Bread grains 1/	Barley	Oats	Corn	Feed grains 2/	Total grains	Edible legumes	Potatoes	Sugar-beets	Rape seed	Poppy seed	Flax
1955:														
State	12	9	11	14	10	5	11	11	24	6	15	28	13	17
Collective	32	25	29	32	24	27	29	29	35	19	36	42	25	24
Private	56	65	60	54	66	68	60	60	41	75	49	30	62	59
1956:														
State	13	10	11	14	11	8	12	12	31	6	15	29	13	18
Collective	35	30	33	35	30	27	32	33	41	23	39	48	25	33
Private	52	60	56	51	59	65	56	55	28	71	46	23	62	49
1957:														
State	14	11	13	14	11	5	12	12	22	7	18	28	0	21
Collective	38	32	35	38	33	28	35	35	50	25	44	54	33	39
Private	50	57	52	48	56	67	53	53	28	68	38	18	67	40
1958:														
State	15	13	14	15	13	7	13	13	22	6	19	27	0	18
Collective	56	58	57	54	54	39	51	54	61	40	65	65	60	61
Private	29	29	29	31	33	53	36	33	17	54	16	8	40	21
1959:														
State	16	15	15	16	14	7	14	15	20	7	18	23	0	17
Collective	66	67	67	62	63	46	60	63	70	51	74	74	88	72
Private	18	18	18	22	23	47	26	22	10	42	8	3	12	11
1960:														
State	17	16	17	17	16	9	15	16	20	7	20	25	7	17
Collective	71	74	72	68	68	51	65	68	72	54	77	75	86	79
Private	12	10	11	15	16	40	20	16	8	39	3	0	7	4

1/ Wheat and rye.
2/ Barley, oats, and corn.

Table 24. -- Production of principal animal products in Czechoslovakia, average 1934-38, annual 1948-61

Year	Beef	Pork	Other meat	Total meat	Milk	Eggs
	1,000 metric tons 1/				Million liters	Millions
1934-38	2/ 358	2/ 244	1/ 139	2/ 741	4,466	3,682
1948	196	216	28	440	2,504	917
1949	197	299	23	519	2,955	1,151
1950	294	462	40	796	3,173	1,329
1951	291	340	34	665	3,448	1,431
1952	302	397	43	742	3,479	1,717
1953	296	356	47	699	3,147	2,041
1954	267	381	43	691	3,166	1,751
1955	272	455	41	768	3,415	1,734
1956	293	523	42	858	3,600	1,900
1957	312	543	45	900	3,629	2,055
1958	314	542	36	892	3,651	2,070
1959	323	550	30	903	3,658	2,135
1960	347	552	31	930	3,715	2,267
1961	360	578	24	962	3,827	2,351

1/ Live weight.
2/ 1932-36 average.

Table 25. -- Number of farm animals in Czechoslovakia, January 1, average 1934-38, annual 1945-62

(1,000 head)

Year	Horses	Cattle		Swine	Sheep	Poultry	
		Total	Cows			Total	Hens
1934-38	656	4,296	2,384	3,144	458	39,675	15,140
1945	589	3,812	2,003	2,126	558	1/	1/
1946	649	4,143	2,059	2,362	510	1/	1/
1947	653	3,975	2,021	2,944	491	12,321	9,630
1948	630	3,275	1,862	2,566	386	13,478	10,976
1949	628	3,663	1,871	3,242	459	16,393	13,737
1950	629	4,213	1,954	4,218	531	17,794	14,920
1951	605	4,303	2,071	3,802	596	18,206	15,440
1952	572	4,376	2,148	4,234	800	18,690	15,875
1953	559	4,445	2,219	4,918	982	20,787	17,682
1954	544	4,082	2,152	4,174	1,017	21,094	18,076
1955	543	4,041	2,096	4,771	1,017	22,540	19,397
1956	543	4,107	2,084	5,285	1,000	23,367	20,365
1957	542	4,134	2,071	5,369	956	23,876	21,018
1958	517	4,091	2,066	5,435	889	24,250	21,515
1959	456	4,183	2,080	5,283	817	25,364	22,517
1960	389	4,303	2,072	5,687	727	27,569	24,445
1961	330	4,387	2,047	5,962	646	28,157	24,972
1962	1/	4,518	2,062	5,895	603	28,805	25,551

1/ Not available.

Table 26. -- Number of farm animals in Czechoslovakia, by sector, January 1,1951-61

(1,000 head)

Year	Total	Socialized sector			Private sector			
		Total[1]	State	Collectives	Total	Plots[2]	Farms	Other[3]
Cattle:								
1951	4,303	363	291	67	3,940	418	3,522	[4]
1952	4,376	700	329	363	3,676	229	3,447	[4]
1953	4,445	1,164	401	755	3,281	304	2,977	[4]
1954	4,082	1,336	411	919	2,746	204	2,542	[4]
1955	4,041	1,212	422	786	2,829	163	2,666	[4]
1956	4,107	1,259	436	809	2,848	156	2,692	[4]
1957	4,134	1,450	472	978	2,654	176	2,478	30
1958	4,091	1,986	486	1,500	2,069	334	1,735	36
1959	4,183	2,643	546	2,097	1,508	438	1,070	32
1960	4,303	3,110	624	2,486	1,163	458	705	30
1961	4,387	3,416	697	2,719	943	431	512	28
Cows:								
1951	2,071	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]
1952	2,148	[5]	147	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]
1953	2,219	432	139	293	[6]1,787	[5]	[5]	[5]
1954	2,152	534	143	391	[6]1,618	[5]	[5]	[5]
1955	2,096	488	148	340	[6]1,608	[5]	[5]	[5]
1956	2,084	500	155	345	[6]1,584	[5]	[5]	[5]
1957	2,071	587	177	410	1,466	138	1,328	18
1958	2,066	829	189	640	1,217	255	962	20
1959	2,080	1,093	215	878	967	361	606	20
1960	2,072	1,260	244	1,016	792	390	402	20
1961	2,047	1,372	272	1,100	656	370	286	19
Swine:								
1951	3,802	644	590	42	3,158	318	2,840	[4]
1952	4,234	1,002	672	308	3,232	305	2,927	[4]
1953	4,918	1,730	869	840	3,188	490	2,698	[4]
1954	4,174	1,778	790	976	2,396	366	2,030	[4]
1955	4,771	1,783	770	1,002	2,988	398	2,590	[4]
1956	5,285	1,949	815	1,124	3,336	430	2,906	[4]
1957	5,369	2,079	813	1,266	2,988	489	2,499	302
1958	5,435	2,413	793	1,620	2,685	849	1,836	337
1959	5,283	2,991	819	2,172	2,007	957	1,050	285
1960	5,687	3,742	961	2,781	1,694	1,013	681	251
1961	5,962	4,251	1,093	3,158	1,459	968	491	252
Sheep:								
1951	596	163	150	12	433	33	400	[4]
1952	800	325	227	95	475	34	441	[4]
1953	982	474	265	205	508	70	438	[4]
1954	1,017	545	276	265	472	58	414	[4]
1955	1,017	544	273	267	473	46	427	[4]
1956	1,000	557	268	286	443	39	404	[4]
1957	956	567	252	315	374	42	332	15
1958	889	558	237	321	316	73	243	15
1959	817	552	219	333	250	80	170	15
1960	727	503	193	310	210	79	131	14
1961	646	465	167	298	166	78	88	15

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 26. -- Number of farm animals in Czechoslovakia, by sector, January 1, 1951-61 (con.)

Year	Total	Socialized sector			Private sector			
		Total[1]	State	Collectives	Total	Plots[2]	Farms	Other[3]
Poultry:								
1951	10,206	618	427	167	17,588	1,931	15,657	4/
1952	18,690	1,292	510	715	17,398	1,808	15,590	4/
1953	20,787	2,427	538	1,807	18,360	2,888	15,472	4/
1954	21,094	3,223	577	2,600	17,871	3,165	14,706	4/
1955[7]	22,540	3,156	615	2,474	19,384	2,936	16,448	4/
1956[7]	23,367	3,202	645	2,500	20,165	3,105	17,060	4/
1957[7]	23,876	3,619	722	2,897	17,314	3,730	13,584	2,943
1958	24,250	4,157	809	3,348	16,885	6,591	10,294	3,208
1959	25,364	6,663	1,072	5,591	15,478	8,411	7,067	3,223
1960	27,569	9,515	1,397	8,118	14,647	9,331	5,316	3,407
1961	28,157	11,261	1,917	9,344	13,354	9,227	4,127	3,542

1/ Includes joint herds of Type II JZD's, 1951-57. 2/ Type III and IV JZD's member plots. 3/ Includes livestock in commercial barns, slaughter houses, and in transit. 4/ Included in private. 5/ Not available. 6/ Computed by subtracting socialized from total. 7/ Not including bantams and guineas in 1955, 1956, and 1957.

Table 27. -- Percentage distribution of farm animals in Czechoslovakia, by sector, January 1, 1951-61

Year	Total	Socialized sector			Private sector			
		Total[1]	State	Collectives	Total	Plots[2]	Farms	Other[3]
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Cattle:								
1951	100	8	7	1	92	10	82	-
1952	100	16	8	8	84	5	79	-
1953	100	26	9	17	74	7	67	-
1954	100	33	10	23	67	5	62	-
1955	100	30	11	19	70	4	66	-
1956	100	31	11	20	69	4	65	-
1957	100	35	11	24	64	4	60	1
1958	100	49	12	37	50	8	42	1
1959	100	63	13	50	36	10	26	1
1960	100	72	14	58	27	11	16	1
1961	100	78	16	62	21	10	11	1
Cows:								
1951	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1952	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1953	100	19	6	13	81	-	-	-
1954	100	25	7	18	75	-	-	-
1955	100	23	7	16	77	-	-	-
1956	100	24	7	17	76	-	-	-
1957	100	28	9	19	71	7	64	1
1958	100	40	9	31	59	12	47	1
1959	100	53	10	43	46	17	29	1
1960	100	61	12	49	38	19	19	1
1961	100	67	13	54	32	18	14	1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 27. -- Percentage distribution of farm animals in Czechoslovakia, by sectors, January 1, 1951-61 (continued)

Year	Total	Socialized sector			Private sector			
		Total[1]	State	Collectives	Total	Plots[2]	Farms	Other[3]
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Swine:								
1951	100	17	16	1	83	8	75	-
1952	100	24	16	8	76	7	69	-
1953	100	35	18	17	65	10	55	-
1954	100	43	19	24	57	9	48	-
1955	100	37	16	21	63	8	55	-
1956	100	37	15	22	63	8	55	-
1957	100	39	15	24	56	9	47	5
1958	100	44	15	29	50	16	34	6
1959	100	57	16	41	38	18	20	5
1960	100	66	17	49	30	18	12	4
1961	100	71	18	53	24	16	8	5
Sheep:								
1951	100	27	25	2	73	6	67	-
1952	100	41	28	13	59	4	55	-
1953	100	48	27	21	52	7	45	-
1954	100	54	27	27	46	6	40	-
1955	100	53	27	26	47	5	42	-
1956	100	56	27	29	44	4	40	-
1957	100	59	26	33	39	4	35	2
1958	100	63	27	36	35	8	27	2
1959	100	68	27	41	30	10	20	2
1960	100	69	27	42	29	11	18	2
1961	100	72	26	46	26	12	14	2
Poultry:								
1951	100	3	2	1	97	11	86	-
1952	100	7	3	4	93	10	83	-
1953	100	12	3	9	88	14	74	-
1954	100	15	3	12	85	15	70	-
1955	100	14	3	11	86	13	73	-
1956	100	14	3	11	86	13	73	-
1957	100	15	3	12	73	16	57	12
1958	100	17	3	14	70	27	43	13
1959	100	26	4	22	61	33	28	13
1960	100	35	5	30	53	34	19	12
1961	100	40	7	33	47	33	14	13

1/ Includes joint herds of Type II JZD's, 1951-57.
2/ Type III and IV JZD's member plots.
3/ Includes livestock in commercial barns, slaughter houses, and in transit.

Table 28. -- Production of animal products in Czechoslovakia, by sector, 1955-60

Year	Meat			Milk			Eggs		
	State	Collectives	Private	State	Collectives	Private	State	Collectives	Private
	1,000 metric tons live weight			Million liters			Millions		
1955	96.5	134.6	536.9	321	574	2,520	38	173	1,523
1956	107.4	171.4	579.2	331	704	2,565	41	196	1,630
1957	95.9	206.9	597.2	340	788	2,501	46	255	1,744
1958	93.2	304.8	494.0	378	1,275	1,998	49	288	1,723
1959	103.7	403.4	395.9	419	1,622	1,617	62	467	1,593
1960	124.4	475.2	330.4	471	1,875	1,369	85	660	1,522
	Percent			Percent			Percent		
1955	12	18	70	9	17	74	2	10	88
1956	13	20	67	9	20	71	2	10	88
1957	11	23	66	9	22	69	2	12	86
1958	10	34	56	10	35	55	2	14	84
1959	11	45	44	11	44	45	3	22	75
1960	13	51	36	13	50	37	4	29	67

Table 29. -- Animal productivity, Czechoslovakia, 1937, 1952-60

Year	Average slaughter weights			Milk per cow	Eggs per hen
	Cattle	Calves	Swine		
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Eggs
1937	1/992.1	1/176.4	220.5	4,548.2	123.5
1952	825.6	123.2	233.2	3,610.4	110.7
1953	739.2	116.0	222.9	3,218.4	115.3
1954	790.1	120.0	247.6	3,370.0	96.9
1955	835.1	120.4	253.3	3,668.8	94.2
1956	849.4	122.4	260.1	3,895.1	97.7
1957	849.0	124.6	260.8	3,948.9	103.8
1958	870.8	122.1	258.4	3,992.0	103.4
1959	860.9	116.4	254.4	3,998.4	103.2
1960	868.0	118.2	226.6	4,100.5	104.0

1/ USDA estimates.

Table 30. -- Yield per acre of principal crops, Czechoslovakia, average 1934-38, annual 1948-61

Year	Wheat	Rye[1]	Barley	Oats[2]	Corn[3]	Rape-seed	Poppy-seed	Flax stems	Sugar-beets	Potatoes	Hops	Tobacco
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Cwt.	Pounds	Pounds
1934-38	25.4	25.5	31.6	45.2	34.1	1,311	749	-	25,499	120.2	723	1,454
1948	24.4	24.7	28.6	41.0	33.3	580	571	1,829	21,038	98.2	562	1,303
1949	29.0	29.6	33.3	47.1	29.8	981	580	1,758	19,664	90.6	491	928
1950	28.1	29.2	31.2	39.9	27.1	821	499	1,097	25,400	110.2	660	1,053
1951	29.6	29.3	33.5	45.4	34.7	1,133	562	1,535	19,048	98.6	598	839
1952	30.5	26.3	33.8	47.7	24.4	848	428	1,124	18,334	105.6	393	839
1953	30.9	28.5	35.7	44.3	45.9	695	473	1,454	21,511	136.1	616	981
1954	23.2	24.4	32.9	47.7	41.3	705	482	1,963	23,295	117.7	535	972
1955	30.3	30.1	37.4	51.6	38.9	1,169	473	2,338	25,436	113.6	642	1,097
1956	31.7	32.5	39.2	53.5	34.7	1,303	500	2,355	18,442	136.4	544	937
1957	30.6	29.2	37.9	46.8	42.2	1,053	410	1,668	26,614	124.4	535	1,053
1958	27.2	30.3	33.3	48.5	43.5	1,106	446	2,106	26,685	97.3	794	1,026
1959	34.1	32.3	40.7	51.3	44.6	1,410	517	1,990	18,343	97.0	704	910
1960	34.6	33.1	46.1	56.9	48.6	1,249	625	2,311	30,897	80.3	812	749
1961[4]	37.9	33.0	40.0	51.6	41.7	1,249	535	2,097	23,875	97.7	758	669

1/ Includes rye mixtures.
2/ Includes oat and barley mixtures.
3/ For grain only.
4/ Preliminary.

Table 31. -- Compulsory and market prices of selected agricultural products, Czechoslovakia, 1937, 1954-59

Commodity, and kind of price1/	Unit	1937	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	19602/
		Crowns	Crowns	Crowns	Crowns	Crowns	Crowns	Crowns	Crowns
Wheat:									
Compulsory	100 kilograms	-	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00)	130.50
Market	do.	161.00	240.00	240.00	240.00	210.00	210.00	210.00)	
Rye:									
Compulsory	do.	-	90.00	91.00	91.00	91.00	91.00	91.00)	139.00
Market	do.	134.50	188.00	191.00	191.00	191.00	191.00	191.00)	
Barley:									
Compulsory	do.	-	83.30	84.60	86.80	88.10	85.90	88.00)	144.10
Market	do.	126.00	214.30	219.30	222.70	147.70	142.70	145.00)	
Potatoes:									
Compulsory	do.	-	24.50	24.40	28.70	25.48	30.10	30.60)	52.11
Market	do.	23.80	64.90	80.10	66.30	64.22	66.30	61.20)	
Sugarbeets:									
Compulsory	do.	-	12.00	13.00	13.22	13.21	13.50	13.20)	19.00
Market	do.	12.40	27.16	30.95	29.60	30.56	31.00	30.90)	
Rape:									
Compulsory	do.	-	176.00	176.00	176.00	176.00	176.00	176.00)	300.00
Market	do.	214.00	352.00	352.00	352.00	352.00	352.00	352.00)	
Hops:									
Compulsory	do.	-	1,785.00	1,886.00	2,264.00	2,222.00	2,256.00	2,232.00)	3,284.00
Market	do.	1,424.00	2,500.00	2,800.00	3,314.00	4,517.00	4,310.00	4,450.00)	
Flax, stems:									
Compulsory	do.	-	131.00	131.00	134.00	111.80	108.20	109.90)	164.20
Market	do.	122.00	216.00	235.00	230.00	187.60	186.40	184.40)	
Slaughter cattle:									
Compulsory	kilogram	-	3.94	5.42	5.00	5.73	5.42	5.65)	9.55
Market	do.	4.60	7.00	8.80	9.43	9.37	9.48	9.77)	
Slaughter pigs:									
Compulsory	do.	-	6.12	6.08	5.92	5.85	5.80	6.05)	11.70
Market	do.	6.00	15.48	15.40	15.10	13.92	13.90	13.94)	
Milk:									
Compulsory	liter	-	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10)	1.82
Market	do.	1.00	2.30	2.31	2.30	2.32	2.31	2.30)	
Eggs:									
Compulsory	kilogram	-	8.84	8.84	8.84	8.84	8.84	8.84)	15.89
Market	do.	9.40	20.37	19.90	18.27	19.58	19.03	19.56)	

1/ Compulsory delivery price, and market price (sales after compulsory deliveries). 2/ 1960 average price.

Table 32. -- Investments in agriculture and forestry and in industry, Czechoslovakia, 1949-60[1]

Year	Czechoslovakia			Czech Krajs			Slovak Krajs		
	Total	Agriculture and forestry	Industrial	Total	Agriculture and forestry	Industrial	Total	Agriculture and forestry	Industrial
	Million crowns	Million crown	Million crown	Million crown	Million crowns	Million crowns	Million crowns	Million crowns	Million crowns
1949[2]	13,321	689	6,485	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
1950	14,311	1,142	6,764	9,776	629	5,189	4,535	513	1,575
1951	17,354	1,800	7,840	11,911	1,250	5,847	5,443	550	1,993
1952	20,504	1,842	9,450	14,340	1,331	7,032	6,164	511	2,418
1953	21,304	2,372	8,311	15,077	1,894	6,072	6,227	478	2,239
1954	20,966	2,338	8,251	14,678	1,750	6,239	6,288	588	2,012
1955	22,559	3,187	8,192	15,338	2,122	6,095	7,221	1,065	2,097
1956	25,647	4,043	9,581	17,619	2,832	6,910	8,028	1,211	2,671
1957	28,076	4,300	10,514	19,714	2,931	7,887	8,362	1,369	2,627
1958	31,936	5,216	13,085	22,853	3,476	10,167	9,083	1,740	2,918
1959	38,182	6,399	15,861	27,175	4,230	12,100	11,007	2,169	3,761
1960	42,965	7,156	17,737	30,219	4,673	13,468	12,746	2,483	4,269
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1949[2]	100	5.2	48.7	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
1950	100	8.0	47.3	100	6.4	53.1	100	11.3	34.7
1951	100	10.4	45.2	100	10.5	49.1	100	10.1	36.6
1952	100	9.0	46.1	100	9.3	49.0	100	8.3	39.2
1953	100	11.1	39.0	100	12.6	40.3	100	7.7	36.0
1954	100	11.2	39.4	100	11.9	42.5	100	9.4	32.0
1955	100	14.1	36.3	100	13.8	39.7	100	14.7	29.0
1956	100	15.8	37.4	100	16.1	39.2	100	15.1	33.3
1957	100	15.3	37.4	100	14.9	40.0	100	16.4	31.4
1958	100	16.3	41.0	100	15.2	44.5	100	19.2	32.1
1959	100	16.8	41.5	100	15.6	44.5	100	19.7	34.2
1960	100	16.7	41.3	100	15.5	44.6	100	19.5	33.5

1/ 1960 crowns except as noted. 2/ 1956 crowns. 3/ Not available.

Table 33. -- Estimated food balance, excluding alcoholic beverages, Czechoslovakia, 1960/61 for a population of 13,693,000

Product	Supply			Nonfood uses				Supply for food		
	Production	Net imports 1/	Total supply	Seed and waste	Feed	Industrial uses	Total	Total	Per capita	
									Per year	Per day
	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	Kilograms	Calories
Wheat and rye	2,395	1,340	2/3,535	485	570	40	1,095	3/2,440	134.3	1,330
Rice, milled		125	2/100	-	-	-	-	100	4.7	45
Other grains	3,335	170	3,505	425	2,580	430	3,435	3/70	3.2	30
Total grains	5,730	1,635	7,140	910	3,150	470	4,530	3/2,610	142.2	1,405
Sugar, refined	945	-260	2/520	-	-	40	40	480	35.0	370
Potatoes	5,095	-	5,095	1,070	2,640	200	3,910	1,185	86.5	165
Dry legumes	25	-	25	7	-	-	7	18	1.3	10
Other vegetables	1,100	100	1,200	275	-	-	275	925	67.5	40
Fruit (in terms of fresh) 4/	800	120	920	200	-	-	200	720	52.5	65
Meat (carcass weight)	553	100	653	-	-	-	-	653	47.4	320
Fish (landed weight)	10	60	70	-	-	-	-	70	5.1	10
Fats and oils (fat content)	175	83	258	-	-	25	25	233	16.8	365
Cheese	31	-	31	-	-	-	-	31	2.2	20
Whole milk	3,855	-	3,855	190	280 5/1,765		2,235	6/1,620	118.3	210
Eggs	128	-10	118	-	-	-	-	118	8.6	35
Total consumption										3,015

1/ Based on official data which are incomplete since only principal imports and exports are given. Minus sign indicates net exports.

2/ After deducting 200,000 metric tons of wheat and rye, 25,000 metric tons of rice, and 165,000 metric tons of sugar for increase in stocks.

3/ Extraction rates: 76 percent for wheat, 73 percent for rye, and 60 percent for other grains.

4/ Includes nuts.

5/ Milk used in butter and cheese production.

6/ For direct human consumption as fresh, dried, and canned milk (in terms of fresh).

Economic Research Service. Partly based on official sources, partly estimated.

Table 34. -- Estimated food balance, Czechoslovakia, (1946 frontiers), average 1933/34-1937/38, for a population of 14,300,000

Product	Supply			Nonfood uses				Supply for food		
	Production	Net imports 1/	Total supply	Seed and waste	Feed	Industrial uses	Total	Total	Per capita Per year	Per capita Per day
	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	Kilograms	Calories
Wheat and rye	3,155	18	3,173	401	524	30	955	2/2,218	113.5	1,115
Rice, milled		61	61	-	1	-	1	60	4.2	40
Other grains	2,553	55	2,608	300	1,882	290	2,472	2/136	5.9	55
Total grains	5,708	134	5,847	701	2,407	320	3,428	2/2,414	123.6	1,210
Sugar, refined	548	-212	336	-	-	-	-	336	23.5	250
Potatoes	9,317	5	9,322	2,240	4,100	600	6,940	2,382	166.6	320
Dry legumes	48	22	70	10	15	-	25	45	3.1	30
Other vegetables	715	6	721	150	-	-	150	571	39.9	25
Fruit (in terms of fresh)	500	135	635	100	-	-	100	535	37.4	45
Meat (carcass weight)	588	15	603	-	-	-	-	603	42.2	280
Fish (landed weight)	3	18	21	-	-	-	-	21	1.5	5
Fats and oils (fat content)	150	134	284	-	-	44	44	240	16.8	410
Cheese	50		50	-	-	-	-	50	3.5	30
Whole milk	4,900		4,900	-	425 3/2,450		2,875	4/2,025	141.6	250
Eggs	110	9	119	-	-	-	-	119	8.3	35
Total consumption										2,890

1/ Minus sign indicates net exports.
2/ Extraction rates: 76.3 percent for wheat, 70 percent for rye, 60 percent for barley and oats, 80 percent for corn, and 70 percent for other grains.
3/ Milk used in butter and cheese production.
4/ For direct human consumption as fresh, dried, and canned milk (in terms of fresh).

Economic Research Service. Partly based on official sources, partly estimated.

Table 35. -- Imports and exports of selected agricultural products, Czechoslovakia, 1955-60

Commodity	Unit	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Imports:							
Wheat, commercial	1,000 tons	816	835	975	965	1,141	1,014
Rye	do.	119	81	61	60	158	1/
Barley	do.	261	373	251	93	13	64
Oats	do.	1/	12	28	5	1/	1/
Corn	do.	218	301	238	193	95	255
Other fodder	do.	233	137	428	71	619	587
Soybeans	do.	38	35	39	35	59	44
Peanuts 2/	do.	57	51	57	46	33	27
Sunflower seed	do.	53	31	30	28	37	38
Rice	do.	40	58	120	142	136	135
Fruits	do.	133	102	114	119	152	111
Vegetables	do.	46	57	110	63	83	113
Meat 3/	do.	77	62	59	92	115	99
Poultry 4/	tons	1/	3,873	4,087	7,245	6,418	7,084
Butter	1,000 tons	18	10	11	9	15	14
Eggs	millions	60	63	36	58	54	70
Fish 5/	1,000 tons	44	41	40	43	51	58
Tobacco	do.	10	14	14	16	14	18
Cotton	do.	71	84	84	91	105	103
Exports:							
Sugar	1,000 tons	233	143	208	369	361	293
Eggs	millions	1/	31	71	101	111	101
Malt	1,000 tons	123	133	143	143	146	146
Hops	1,000 cc. 6/	51	92	58	50	82	73
Cotton fabric	mil.meters	82	124	127	116	122	123

1/ None reported.
2/ Shelled.
3/ Includes live animals for slaughter.
4/ Live poultry for slaughter.
5/ Includes fish products.
6/ Custom centner equals 110.23 pounds.

Table 36. -- Value of exports and imports, Czechoslovakia, 1955-61

(In millions of current crowns)

Year	Exports					Imports				
	Total	Free world		Sino-soviet Bloc		Total	Free world		Sino-soviet Bloc	
		Total	U.S.A.	Total	U.S.S.R.		Total	U.S.A.	Total	U.S.S.R.
1955	8,467	2,646	25	5,821	2,900	7,579	2,160	4	5,419	2,631
1956	9,888	3,510	39	6,478	3,085	8,537	2,835	5	5,702	2,808
1957	9,776	3,409	44	6,267	2,866	9,985	2,987	10	6,998	3,856
1958	10,895	3,227	54	7,668	3,579	9,772	2,880	7	6,892	3,253
1959	12,435	3,449	72	8,986	4,229	11,537	3,226	13	8,311	4,305
1960	13,892	3,926	89	9,966	4,742	13,072	3,765	40	9,307	4,539
1961	1/ 15,200	2/	2/	2/	2/	1/ 14,600	2/	2/	2/	2/

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Not available.

* U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1962 O - 656454

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